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TO TIBERIAS
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Column One
By David Courtney

THE democracy we know looks now to Los Alamos for a new validity. It would do better for itself and the world at large if it pondered its half-forgotten virtues and reasserted them as the true basis of its validity. As a way of life it falters today between the army estimates and Point Four. It is the fact of Point Four and not the fact of armaments that must be its ultimate justification and the source of its ultimate victory. It is a remarkable thing that the assertion of the moral and social strength of Democracy should be left more or less to the pressures imposed by peculiar emergencies. There have been two of these major assertions in the past ten days; one the constitutional challenge to the South African Government's racial Bill; and the other the Australian High Court's ruling that the Federal Government's anti-Communist Act is invalid.

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THE Australian Government's Communist Party Dissolution Act, outlawing Communists, was challenged in the High Court by the Communists and ten Labour Trade Unions with the support of the Australian Labour Party. The Act's most iniquitous feature was the right it gave to the Government to "declare" a man or an organization subversive and to put upon the defendant the onus of proving himself guiltless. The Court's judgment, reached by a majority of six to one, was that on this and all other counts, the Act infringed basic civil rights and that, therefore, it was "wholly invalid." The decision is a victory for a major democratic principle and must be seen as such, rather than as a victory for the Communists. Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, will look now for some other means of outlawing Communists and "Communist sympathizers," but unless he can do so in strict accordance with the democratic principles of justice, he will find himself, after the High Court judgment, in a morally indefensible position.

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THE fight for civil rights goes less well in the Union of South Africa. Mr. Malan's Government, using arguments horridly like those put forward to justify discriminatory action in totalitarian countries, and with even less basis in exigency, seems more determined to defy Parliament, people and even the High Court, than Mr. Menzies would dare. But there is encouragement for those who believe in democracy as a living force and not as a mummified sanctity, in the tense struggle of the Union's Parliamentary Opposition against Malan's worst racialism. The Opposition is fighting the latest and most vital measure of *Apartheid* on both moral and constitutional grounds, and the Government's position in relation to world opinion, which it cannot go on ignoring, has been seriously weakened. "If we succeed," said one supporter of the Nationalists, "we shall succeed in shame."

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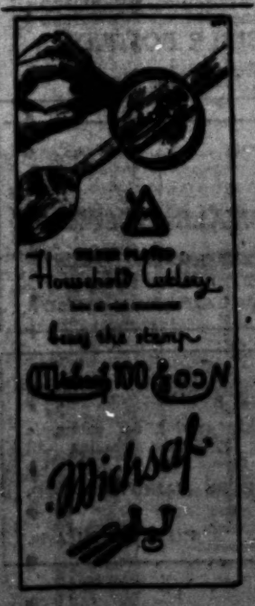
ALL in all, Democracy the world over has a big fight to fight; and in the long run it will win or lose on the outcome of such issues as have been raised in Australia and the Union of South Africa.

Tel Aviv, March 16.



Australia To Have General Elections

SYDNEY, Thursday (AP). — Prime Minister Robert Menzies called on Governor-General McKell this morning to ask him to dissolve both houses of parliament.

Mr. Menzies, on his return to Parliament House, announced he would give "certain advices" to McKell and would see him again tomorrow morning.

Australia's present coalition government decided last night to seek the double dissolution after a Labour-dominated Senate sent the Commonwealth Bank Bill to a select committee. The government since its election in December, 1949, has claimed it has been frustrated by the Senate.

The Bank Bill provides for a repeal of the Bank Nationalization Act put through by the last Labour Party government and for the control of the Commonwealth Bank to be vested in a bank board instead of a single governor as at present.

The government is apparently confident that if a new general election is held it will win. It is normally held every three years.

MacArthur Sees Stable Line Only on Yalu River

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — The number of troops it would take to hold at the 38th Parallel would be sufficient to drive the Chinese Communists back across the Yalu River and hold the U.N. line on the Manchurian border, General MacArthur told the United Press today in reply to the question: "How many troops would be required to hold the 38th Parallel inviolate?"

The General said that as there are no natural defence features anywhere near the Parallel, "we would have to drive the Communists back across the Yalu and hold that river as our future main line of defence."

General MacArthur said all he can do under present circumstances is to keep the line variable and continue to move up or down depending on the relative strength of the opposing forces.

UN Troops Move Into Seoul in Force

By Frank Robertson,
Cabled to the POST

TOKYO, Thursday (OFNS). —Seoul, evacuated of all Communist defenders, fell bloodlessly to the U.N. forces today — the fourth time the South Korean capital has changed hands. Foreign diplomatic missions were expected to move back into the shattered city shortly.

South Korean troops entered the city yesterday, but stayed only long enough to raise a flag over the burned capitol building before pulling back to the outskirts. The South Koreans learned that the last defenders—the North Koreans—had abandoned the capital some hours earlier, possibly for a new defence line 16 kms. north. American infantrymen of the Third Division moved into the city early this morning to stay.

The first patrol to enter, a seven-man reconnaissance patrol, outnumbered by 11 correspondents and photographers, strolled through the city without firing a shot. The liberators were given a fervent welcome by what is left of the much fought-over city's civilian population; it is believed no more than 200,000 of the normal population of one and a half million remain.

U.N. troops met growing Communist resistance today as they crept towards the 38th Parallel in central Korea.

But on the Western flank, American spearheads drove to within 24 kms. of the border, by-passing the former South Korean capital of Seoul reoccupied yesterday. This drive took them to within 16 kms. of the Communists' main supply base on the central front, Chunchon.

About 24 kms. to the south-east, U.N. troops entered Hongchon, the Communists' former supply base, about 32 kms. south of the Parallel.

Israel to Act On Iraq Decree

The Foreign Minister was authorized by the Cabinet, which met in Jerusalem yesterday, to take diplomatic steps regarding the decrees passed by the Iraqi government against the Jews of that country. The problem of the condition of the Jews of Iraq was discussed at the session.

The meeting was presided over by Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan in the absence of the Prime Minister, who is in Tiberias. Rabbi J. L. Maimon, the Minister of Religious Affairs, reported on his visit to the United States, and Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen summarized discussions in the Knesset Committee.

Amendments to the Military Service Law were approved by the Government, and will shortly be brought before the Knesset. One amendment provides that prospective recruits be medically examined at the time of their registration at the age of 17 rather than at induction at 18 as is the present practice. At that time, aptitude tests will also be carried out.

Another authorizes the Army to require reserves to undergo their annual training in two equal instalments. With the agreement of the serviceman the period may be staggered in three parts. The alterations were made to facilitate the calling up of reserves for special purposes, such as manoeuvres, without special approval of the Knesset. In the general manoeuvres last autumn, the reserves could be called out only after emergency legislation had been gazetted.

Older Doctors

As two-thirds of the country's doctors are over 50, it has been proposed that the reserve age ceiling for medical men be raised from 49 to 55, and for women doctors from 34 to 40.

A draft Admiralty Court law was approved. It will be tabled in the Knesset shortly. At present the Supreme Court in Jerusalem constitutes the only Admiralty Court in Israel. According to the proposed legislation, the Haifa District Court will be authorized to sit as an Admiralty Court, and the registrars of all district courts may act as registrars of the Admiralty Court. In cases where the Haifa District Court sits as an Admiralty Court, the Supreme Court will serve as an Admiralty Court of Appeals.

A committee composed of the Ministers of Finance, Interior, and Justice was appointed to deal with a proposal by local councils in the matter of municipal lotteries.

A Ministerial Committee was appointed to deal with claims against the Government for damage caused by Government employees or members of the Armed Forces in the line of duty. Since Israel law at present does not make the Government responsible for such damage, individual cases will be reviewed by the Committee, which consists of the Ministers of Justice and Finance, and the Minister of the Department involved in a claim. Ex-gratia payments will be made where the Committee sees fit.

Streamlining Ministries

Standardization, in so far as possible, of the organizational structure of the various Ministries, as recommended by the Secretary to the Government in his report last summer, will be dealt with by the Civil Service Committee, it was decided.

The Ministries of Finance, Defence, Agriculture and Trade and Industry were commissioned to form a committee to judge whether the Government should give official sanction to the "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition, which is being promoted by Binyanei Ha'Ooma.

Mr. Bar Kochba Meerovitch, of the Ministry of Communications, was appointed to the Development Authority. It was felt that, since the Ministry of Communications has an interest in obtaining Government lands which the Authority disposes of, for railways or port developments, it should be represented. The problem of seniority pay for teachers who served in schools not within the Vaad Leumi's educational system was discussed, but no decision was reached. The whole problem of the status of teachers was given priority on the agenda for next week's Cabinet meeting.

Khaled Azim To Form Syrian Gov't

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — A former Syrian Premier, Khaled Azim, has been asked to form a new cabinet to solve the crisis caused by the resignation of Nazim El Kudsi Bey's cabinet nine days ago. Azim, Independent, is expected to form his cabinet within 24 hours.

Gov't Asked to Speed Iraqi Immigration

HAKIRYA, Thursday. — The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, received a delegation of Iraqi Jews in his offices here today and discussed with them the possibilities of speeding the Iraqi airlift and securing the property and lives of Jews in Iraq.

The meeting which lasted an hour was attended by Mr. S. B. Sassoon, Mr. S. Noah, and Mr. Y. Barttat on behalf of the Association of Iraqi Jews in Israel.

The delegation expressed the feeling that the Government was not doing its utmost to bring Iraqi Jews to the country, and suggested that an international authority like the U.N. be given jurisdiction over Jews in Iraq to safeguard them and their property. The property of Iraqi Jews is estimated at IL.100m.

Mr. Sharett, answered, according to a member of the delegation, that the Government would further step up the evacuation from Iraq as soon as transport could be obtained. Feelers had been put out in regard to the suggestion on international jurisdiction but with no results as yet, the Foreign Minister was quoted as saying.

Demarcation of Lines, Phone Link End Bet Guvrin Episode

The demarcation of the armistice lines in the Bet Guvrin area and the establishment of direct telephone communications between Bet Guvrin and Tarkumiya to facilitate immediate contact between the two sides was decided upon at yesterday's Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission meeting in Jerusalem. The decisions were taken after the survey team despatched to the area last week had reported its finding to the M.A.C.

The team visited the area last Friday following incidents in which Israelis were injured when their vehicles struck mines and Israel troops had fired on nearby Idna village in combing out operations following these "unlawful actions by armed infiltrees from Jordan-occupied territory," according to the M.A.C.'s joint resolution.

The resolution termed the shelling of Idna village by Israel forces as a technical violation of Article III, Paragraph 1 and 2 of the Armistice Agreement. The resolution also stated that the Israel violation was the result of lesser contraventions of the Agreement by Jordan residents.

Marked on Ground

The demarcation line in the Bet Guvrin area will be clearly marked on the ground from where it meets the Bet Guvrin road to opposite Beit Awwa village. This will complete the demarcation line between the Beersheba-Dhahariya and Bet Guvrin-Tarkumiya roads.

The direct telephone communications will be established between Bet Guvrin and Tarkumiya a distance of about ten kilometres across the lines to "facilitate quick contact in case of need between the local commanders, thus enabling them to act promptly," it was stated.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Armistice Agreement, respectively, state that "no element of the land, sea or air military or paramilitary forces of either party, including non-regular forces, shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the military or para-military forces of the other party, or against civilians in territory under control of that party; or shall advance beyond or pass over for any purpose whatsoever the Armistice demarcation lines" and that "no warlike act or act of hostility shall be conducted from territory controlled by one of the parties to this Agreement against the other party."

Colonel R.L. de Ridder, the acting U.N. Chief of Staff, handed over the chairmanship of the latter part of the meeting to Colonel Samuel Tayia, who succeeds Col. de Ridder as the M.A.C. chairman. Sgan-Aloof Shaul Ramati headed the Israel delegation. The Jordan delegation was headed by the newly-appointed senior member, Ahmed Bey Khalil.

Syrians Threaten Workers Draining Huleh Swamps

Local Arabs fired on Israel workers engaged in draining the Huleh in the no-man's-land area near Mishmar Hayarden at 9.30 yesterday morning, it was officially reported.

Israel police in the area repelled the attackers. No one was injured and work was continued, it was announced.

Our Tiberias correspondent reports that Syrian regulars yesterday threatened violence from across the border against Israel workmen about to take earth-moving machinery across the Bnot Ya'acov bridge to the eastern bank of the Jordan.

Digging Channel

They are employed on digging a channel for the temporary diversion of the Jordan, the first stage of the Huleh drainage project.

The Syrian authorities have long been known to oppose the Huleh drainage project and have manifested their hostility in recurrent threats of violence against Israel civilians. Although the border runs 100 metres east of the Jordan they stated more than once that they would not tolerate any work on the east bank. In the past, such disputes were usually settled by the M.A.C., but yesterday's incident was of a more serious character.

The Armistice Agreement provides that Israel civilians are free to engage in any kind of non-military work in the demilitarized zone on the eastern Jordan bank.

Persia Votes to Take Over Control of Oil Companies

TEHERAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Persian Majlis (parliament) unanimously confirmed the decision taken by the special Oil Committee on March 8 to nationalize oil undertakings throughout the country.

Enthusiastic applause inside the chamber and from a large crowd outside greeted the decision. The Majlis also decided to extend the life of the oil committee by two months after April 15.

The Committee of 15 recently rejected the supplementary oil agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The Company's present agreement with the Persian government is in force until 1993.

The Committee, which was due to finish its business on March 11, asked the Majlis last week to extend its life for two more months to work out a detailed nationalization plan.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Persian government signed a supplementary oil agreement increasing Persia's oil royalties in 1949. But when this was presented for ratification, it was so strongly opposed by the Persian parliament that Prime Minister Ali Razmara withdrew the bill and referred it to the Oil Committee. It reported unfavourably and was instructed to review the position further.

Already Nationalized

Persian politicians said today they considered the country's oil already nationalized by the Majlis' decision. They said that now that the commission's recommendations had received the nation's approval, only detail remained to be studied.

Western diplomatic circles were studying from a judicial point of view the question whether the Majlis' decision meant definite oil nationalization.

The British Ambassador in Teheran, Sir Francis Shepherd, last night presented Persian Prime Minister Hussein Ala with his government's note on British oil interests in Persia.

Many Persians, including some of moderate views, consider it humiliating that a foreign firm should control the only large-scale industrial undertaking in the country.

(F. Offner's Despatch — Page 4)

Egypt, UK Agree On Sterling Balances

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain and Egypt have reached agreement in principle on Egypt's balances, it was announced today.

Out of the Egyptian blocked balances amounting to £290m. £150m. will be released over a period of between ten and 13 and a half years, Mr. Douglas Jay, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the House of Commons.

The future of the balance of £80m. would be discussed between the two governments before the end of this period, he added.

Britain undertook to facilitate the supply of petroleum products to Egypt against payment in sterling of £110m. a year in each of the ten years. Mr. Jay said Britain reaffirmed that she would not try to scale down Egypt's sterling balances unilaterally.

Churchill Curious

Referring to Mr. Jay's statement, Mr. Churchill demanded earlier, "how much have we to pay to Egypt for protecting her against the Nazi and Fascist invasion?"

He further asked—was the petroleum part of the new agreement to be fulfilled even though Egypt was carrying out an illegal blockade of oil being shipped through the Suez Canal to the Israel refineries?

Deputy Conservative Leader Eden demanded to know why Britain was giving facilities to the Egyptian government "when for more than a year they have been treating us very roughly in respect of the Canal Zone." Mr. Jay said it was Egypt's own money that was being discussed.

Mr. Churchill retorted that the policy of the war-time government was that these debts would be offset by Britain's bill for having defended Egypt during the war. The Financial Secretary said Egyptians would not agree to it.

Mr. Eden called for an assurance the new agreement would not be ratified without parliamentary approval.

New Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison declared amid angry shouts from the Conservatives that Mr. Churchill was making mischief with Egypt.

He said he was not going to be bullied by the Opposition but he would see whether he could agree to having a debate before ratification. Mr. Churchill said if the government did not make a satisfactory statement tomorrow he might call for a debate.

Adenauer Chosen Foreign Minister

BONN, Thurrday (Reuter). — President Theodore Heuss today appointed West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Germany's first Minister of Foreign Affairs since the end of the Hitler regime.

Britain, France and the U.S. gave Western Germany authority to set up its own foreign office in a revision of the occupation statute last week.

The Bonn government can now appoint diplomatic representatives to all capitals except those of the "Big Four" occupation powers and Communist-governed states.

UK to Take Strong Steps to Protect Oil

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) — Britain will take vigorous measures to protect her oil interests in Persia, following the Persian parliament's decision today to confirm the nationalization recommendation made by its Oil Committee, according to diplomatic quarters here.

Britain's intention to stand by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in which the British government has substantial interest, is understood to have been conveyed to the Persian authorities in a strong note delivered yesterday by the British Ambassador in Teheran, Sir Francis Shepherd.

British officials here indicated that British policy in response to the nationalization decision would have to be decided at cabinet level.

Recess for Month

The Majlis and the Oil Committee will be in recess until April 14, after which the Oil Committee has been given a further two-month period of office in which to work out details of the organization of the nationalized industry. Consequently, no further action on the nationalization plan is expected for about three months.

The British government's next move, it is understood, will be carefully studied in consultation with the oil company.

Today's decision by the Majlis is seen in London as a direct result of the assassination of the late Premier, General Ali Razmara. His death has removed one of the main barriers in the way of those campaigning to end the present agreement.

Count Sforza Satisfied With Results of U.K. Conference

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza said today at the conclusion of Anglo-Italian talks on world affairs: "I have participated in many international conferences, but I have never seen a conference where there was more loyalty and reciprocal confidence." Count Sforza was answering questions at a press conference here, with Italian Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi attending.

He said Britain, France and the U.S. had all reaffirmed their support for the return of Trieste to Italy, but added that he favoured direct negotiations with Marshal Tito's government.

Count Sforza said British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison had told him Britain might one day "join a march to closer organic union of Europe" even though it was "going slow" at present for "psychological" reasons.

Italian Peace Treaty

There had been "passing discussion" on the possibility of revising the Italian peace treaty. But France and the U.S., as well as Britain, still stood by their 1948 declaration backing the return of Trieste to Italy, he declared.

Italy wanted direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on settling the Trieste problem. "If we were confronted by foreign aggression, it is clear that the Yugoslavs will need the loyal support of Italy," he said.

Italy had complained that no way had been found for her admission to the U.N. and Count Sforza said he placed the blame for this on Russia. British ministers had said Britain would like to have Italy included in the central group of the international raw materials conference in Washington.

Persian Situation

The Foreign Minister said the situation in Persia following the assassination of Premier Ali Razmara had been discussed. He said Italy was interested in the situation there because "troubles in the Near East meant a danger to peace and to the equilibrium in the Mediterranean."

Turkey and Greece had also been discussed in relation to defence, but not the question of their full membership in the Atlantic Pact.

A joint committee earlier said that M. de Gasperi, Count Sforza, Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison reached "a complete identity of views" on questions of mutual interest.

Gromyko Has Advantage at Paris

By William Clark,
Cabled to The POST

PARIS, Thursday, (OFNS). — The several Russian concessions on the agenda of the Foreign Ministers' meeting that were made at yesterday's session of the Four Powers' deputies were all on relatively secondary matters and have left the Western Powers still suspicious that the agenda might be used to indict their German policy and prevent the rearmament of Western Germany.

Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko began the presentation of these concessions by a firm statement that the Soviet delegation insisted on German demilitarization being specified as the first point on the agenda. The other items, he said, are less important and could be decided when their text is agreed upon.

As an aid to this agreement, he produced a completely new draft of the Soviet agenda. The first item would now read: "regarding the fulfilment by the Four Powers of the Potsdam agreement on the demilitarization of Germany."

The second Soviet item is on a German peace treaty, which he said has already been altered to suit the Western Powers. But now M. Gromyko has agreed to accept the exact wording of the Western item (number three on the Western agenda). The third item on the Soviet agenda was also altered to incorporate some of the Western wording.

When M. Gromyko ended his speech, American Delegate Philip Jessup questioned him about the three points the Western Powers added to their first item on Saturday.

Opposed by U.S.S.R.

M. Gromyko replied that these items were unacceptable and meaningless. France's Alexandre Parodi and Britain's Ernest Davies sought to find out whether Russia was adamant in her determination that German demilitarization be examined first and separately from the examination of the general causes of international tension. No definite reply was available and the meeting broke up after two and a half hours.

Russian tactics have been very clever. For some time now they have concentrated their attention on single words and phrases in order to obscure the real issues. Suddenly they accept most of the Western words and phrases but retain the substance of what they want—which is that German demilitarization be discussed first and alone.

The Western Powers will certainly contend this strongly since it is the main issue of this conference for them, but the initiative and appearance of being reasonable rest at this moment with the Russians. In a manoeuvring game which the West never sought to play, the West have been outmanoeuvred.

West in Compromise Move

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Western Powers submitted at today's meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers' deputies a compromise proposal combining reference to the demilitarization of Germany with a general examination of the causes of tension in Europe.

Russian Deputy Gromyko criticized the new Western proposal at today's meeting of the deputies, their tenth, but reserved his position.

Mr. Ernest Davies (Britain) said the new text represented important concessions to the Soviet point of view and hoped it would lead to quick agreement.

M. Gromyko said the words "demilitarization of Germany" were in the text, but when one looked at the substance, it was turned upside down. He claimed later that the Soviet proposals offered a solution of the problem, whereas the Western draft "drowned" the most important questions in a swamp of generalities.

Although the Western Powers welcomed the marked advance which Russia's proposals yesterday represented, they still found them unsatisfactory in a number of points, particularly the wording of the first item of the Soviet agenda calling for fulfilment by the Four Powers of the Potsdam agreement on the demilitarization of Germany.

The Western Powers repeated their view, stated that the new Soviet text for their third item appeared to limit discussion of "the results of arrangements to the Four Great Powers," Mr. Jessup recalled. (At the U.N. was considered a problem because it affected many more countries than the Big Four.

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Court Rules Accused May See Police Files

POST Legal Correspondent

The High Court this week handed down an opinion defining exhaustively and lucidly the rights of an accused person to examine and transcribe evidence gathered by the police.

The Court, composed of Justices Dunkelblum, Agranat, and Witkon, held that in a summary trial it is at the discretion of the Magistrate to order the police to open their files to the accused if they have refused to do so. Furthermore, no such right exists before the preliminary inquiry begins, although in the course of it, the Magistrate may accede to the accused's demand to have testimony in the Court compared to testimony recorded by the police.

Thirdly, if the right to examine the files is accorded the accused, it is his privilege to avail himself of the entire file and not merely of that portion used by the prosecution.

Order Nisi Case

The case arose when a Mr. Zinder, accused of manslaughter, was granted an *order nisi* to have the Chief of the Investigation Department of Police of Tel Aviv and the Examining Magistrate of Haifa, show cause why they should not permit the applicant to copy relevant statements from the police record.

Deputy State Attorney J Kokia, who had agreed initially that common sense is on the side of the applicant, argued, *inter alia*, that according to precedent the right to open the files is granted only at the actual trial and that if the public interest were to be jeopardized, not even then.

Justice Agranat, speaking for the Court, proposed to tackle the issues at the root and establish an omnibus law covering the field. Three main questions arose:

1) **Rights at the summary trial**
2) **Rights to information the police do not use.**
3) **Rights before and at the preliminary inquiry.**

1) The privilege applied for, Justice Agranat pointed out, was treated in two statutes in England, although it was not at all part of the common law. In reply to Mr. Kokia's remark that the Court should refuse the application until similar statutes are passed here, the Justice held that it would be anachronistic now to imitate the development of the common law. The keynote of trials in old England — hidden stratagems and surprise moves — is under strong criticism among modern writers on criminal law, the Justice said. The accused should be given ample opportunity to prove that he is not guilty. That the airing of evidence before the trial has led to the corruption of witnesses, occasionally, is not a sound basis for depriving the majority of their rights, the new school feels.

Obsolete Trends Deplored

Justice Agranat suggested that judges should not entangle themselves in obsolete trends of the common law, but rather consider contemporary changes in social conditions; thus the reasons that have prompted Mandatory authorities to deny inspection of police records to the accused at summary trial, are not pertinent to procedure in the State of Israel.

As it is, the Justice said, the present practice of the police and the Attorney-General is progressive.

He proceeded to point out that with the offences that are at present tried summarily, a man's reputation could be stained as severely as at the more elaborate trials, where police records are indeed open to the accused; the accused should therefore have full opportunity, even at the summary trial, to clear himself. But since it is true that many of the summary trials deal with minor offences where unbridled references to police files would merely retard proceedings, the Court decided to leave the final decision in the hands of the Magistrate.

2) With regard to rights to information the police do not use, the opinion was expressed that the material employed by the prosecution is no index to what should be put at the service of the accused. The very witnesses by-passed by the prosecution may be of great interest to the accused and therefore to the Court.

If there is a right to use the file, then the right extends to the whole file. Excepted from this is the case where publication of the police file would be contrary to the public interest.

3) The preliminary inquiry passes no judgment on the guilt of the accused; its function is solely to have the witnesses testify under oath, to give the accused an opportunity to hear the evidence against him, and to acquaint the Court with the nature of the proceedings.

May Be Superfluous

If as a result of the inquiry the accused is discharged, recourse to police files is certainly superfluous; if he is committed for trial, the files will be open to him there. Besides that, the Court held, if the accused wishes to compare the testimony given by a witness during the inquiry to his statement given to the police, the Magistrate may order the files to be exhibited.

Contrary to the arguments of Mr. G. Tcherniak, counsel for Zinder, the Court held that the functions of the Examining Magistrate were not different from what they had always been; that is to look for a "reasonable degree of credibility" in the evidence. There is no question of establishing absolute truth and consequently no need to give the accused his full armour.

This judgment, though challengeable in part as a precedent on the ground that it decides far more than stood before the Court, will because of its cogent reasoning and social realism probably remain the keystone of our law of procedure and evidence in this area. A more minute concentration on the actual issue before the Court would hardly have clarified the general situation and that led the Court to give the problem this comprehensive statute-like treatment.

Social & Personal

A farewell party was held at the Yugoslav Legation in Jaffa last night on the eve of the departure of the Minister, M. Nikola Milicevic, and the Yugoslav trade delegation.

Mr. Ivar Lunde, Norwegian Charge d'Affaires, left by T.W.A. plane yesterday for Athens, his permanent residence.

Mr. Arthur Livran, formerly First Secretary at the Israel Embassy in Washington, returned to Israel yesterday. He is expected to take up a new post at the Foreign Ministry at Hakirya.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Ansell, of Boston, have arrived on a visit. Mrs. Ansell is a National Vice-President of Hadassah.

Colonel J.B. Barron, Chairman, The Levant Bonded Warehouses Co., Ltd., has arrived in Israel on a short business trip.

Dr. A. Katchalsky, of the Weizmann Institute of Science, left for London by B.O.A.C. yesterday.

Mr. Joseph Sugarman has been appointed member of the Advisory Council of the Investment Centre.

Prof. A.H. Fraenkel was elected President of the Israel branch of the B'nai B'rith at the 24th Convention that closed in Tel Aviv on Tuesday. Judge S. Kassan, Dr. J. Mazur and Mr. W. Schelitzer were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. S.P. Doron, Treasurer; Mr. A. Neuburger, Secretary; and Dr. E. Nebenzahl, Mrs. M. Ben Gabriel, Dr. P. Thieberger, Mrs. Biram-Bodenheimer, and Messrs. J. Caspi, J. Michlin, O. Eisenberg, M. Mani and J. Iton, to the General Committee. The Court of Honour includes Professor S. Assaf, Judge J. Bar-Zakkai, Chief Rabbi Uziel and Mr. B. Shitreet, Minister of Police.

Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Levi Eshkol, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, will speak at a conference in commemoration of "Yud Aleph Adar," the anniversary of the death at Tel Hai of Joseph Trumpeldor to be held by the Jerusalem Branch of the Veterans of the Haganah at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening at the Edison Cinema in Jerusalem. The Kol Israel Orchestra, Paulo Gorin, and S. Rudensky, of Habimah, will appear. Admission by invitation only.

An exhibition of ceramics by Jean David will open on Sunday, March 18, at 6 p.m., at the Mikra Studio, 56 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv.

OBITUARY

Dr. Paul Landau

The death took place in Tel Aviv of Dr. Paul Landau. The funeral has taken place. No condolence visits.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM — Tonight: Asuta, 18 King George, 4656; Rehovot, Bokharian Quarter, 4738. Tomorrow: Mani, Jaffa Road, Mahne Yehuda, 3058; Herzl, Jaffa Road, 5059.

TEL AVIV — Tonight: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3526; Frankel, 23 King George, 2721; Filersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4088; Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 4717; JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 4th St., 80700. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 45 Bialik. GIVATAYIM: Noga, opp. fire brigade. Tomorrow: Sheinkin, 28 Sheinkin, 4253; Dr. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253; Nordau, 188 Ben Yehuda, 6573; Singer, 62 Herzl, 4793. HATIKVA QUARTER: Hadassah (all week). JAFFA: Varesano & Medzir, 3 340th St., 80793. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Mameluke, Borochov Quarter. REHOVOT: Segal, Rehov Herzl (all week). Tomorrow night: Dr. Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366; Volkovski, 36 Herzl, 5157; Moskowitz, 25 King George, 2650; Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff. JAFFA: Levi, 4 2nd St., 80104.

HAIFA — Tonight: Geula, 12 Hermon, 4864; Wadi Nisnas, 28 Khuri, 4197. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Shomron, 7202 (all week). Tomorrow: Rambam, 27 Arlosoroff, 2974; Masor, 17 Garden, German Colony, 4733; Moriah, Rehov Moriah, 2909.

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The Hebrew National
OPERA
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, March 20, 8 p.m.
HAIFA: Armon
Thursday, March 22, 9 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Edison
Wednes. March 28 8.45 p.m.
Barber of Seville
with S. JANKOVIC
guest singer of the Opera in Belgrade, as "Figaro"
Conductor: G. SINGER

TEL HAI DAY RUN

A long distance run is to be held on Tel Hai Day, next Monday, in Galilee. Two teams of 40 runners each will participate. The course is from Mishmar Hayarden to Kfar Giladi.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

EDEN: Gone with the Wind (3 & 7.30 p.m.).
EDISON: The Red Pony. Today at 2 p.m.: Stromboli.
ORION: Three Came Home.
SEMADAR: Fury at Furnace Creek.
STUDIO: The Kid from Brooklyn. Also today at 8 p.m.
ZION: Jolson Sings Again. Also today at 8 p.m.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Misox, Sw., Wooden-Logs, Gen. Cargo.
Komemiut, Is., Gen. Cargo.
Rinaldo, Br., Loading Citrus.
Sycamore, Br., Loading Citrus & Gen. Export.
Spica, Sw., Sand.
Nordanland, Sw., Foodstuff.
Capt. St. Martin, Fr., Wheat.
Uzice, Yug., Wood.
Kypros, Br., Gen. Cargo.
Abbazia, It., Passengers, Gen. Cargo.
Kedmah, Is., Embarking Passengers.
Christine, U.S., Wheat.
Brucia Tutto, It., Wood.
San Angela, It., Barley.
Hadar, Is., Compl. Unloading.
Galilah, Is., Being Repaired.
A.M. Norminen, Fin., Wood.
Naty, It., Rice, Wheat.
Azcona, Hond., Wood.
Gavriel, Is., Carobs.
Kaptanoglou, Tur., Compl. Unloading.
Recco, It., Being Repaired.
N. Vaptzarov, Bul., Waiting to Offload.
Amarna, Br., Gen. Cargo.

SHIPS EXPECTED

Date	Ship	Cargo
15	Nasim	Barley.
15	Delahattin	Wood.
15	Traky	Bones.
15	Dromit	Gen. Cargo, Wood.
17	Dobroudja	Plywood, Household Effects.
19	Kina	Copra.
22	Tizza	Cement.

SHIPS IN TEL AVIV PORT

Maria, Gr., Gen. Cargo.
Akko, Is., Iron, Gen. Cargo.
Levant, Pol., Timber, Iron, Fertilizer, Gen. Cargo.

SHIPS JAFFA PORT

Topusko, Ju., Timber.
Nestor, Du., Loading Citrus.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 5.40 p.m. today and ends at 6.24 p.m. tomorrow

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 5 p.m., Maariv, 6.20.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Tomorrow: Discussion 10.30 a.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets Street (Near Baltenshaler House): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German) Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (95 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Minha 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.40 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.15 a.m. and 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 5.40 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.40 Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.40 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograchow St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel : (Pevsner House): Tonight: Minha, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight, 5 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel (next to Hadassah A) — Evening Service, 6.00 p.m. Holy Communion (Lutheran), 7.00 p.m.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): Morning Service, 10 a.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.; Tuesday & Thursday at mission, 7.00 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French; 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel; Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel); Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers; Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George; Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.: (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Eilat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7.00 p.m. Rev. R. G. Allison, P.O.B.2775.

St. Peter's Church (Ajamy): United Service (in German Colony Church), 7 p.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison, M.A.

Catholic : (Ajami) : 8 & 10 a.m. Workers' Mass: 6 p.m.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal), H.C. 7.30 a.m. Matins 10 a.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H.T. Wisdom, Chaplain, (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1305): Lutheran Service, 7 a.m. Rev. Per Faye-Hansen. Tuesday: Bible Study, 7 p.m.

NAZARETH

(Near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.; E. S. 7.30 p. m.

Nazareth Baptist Church: Thursday: Bible Study, 7.30 p.m. D. L. Baher, P.O.B. 20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday: Afternoon Service, 3 p.m. Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. W.B. Miller.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1): Exhibit of the Month: Original Ceramic Plate by Picasso; Bezalel Museum.

TEL AVIV

10-1: Works by Israel Artists; Tel Aviv Museum.
10-1: Exhibition of Ten: 9 Rehov Alharizi.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-1 p.m. — Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1: Municipal Museum, 3 Hassan Shukri Street.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

7 & 9.15 p.m.: "Hotel de Commerce," Chamber Theatre; Mograbi Hall.
7.30 & 9.45 p.m.: "Special Appeal;" Li-La-Lo Theatre; Yasha Heifetz Hall.

SUPREME COURT CASES TODAY
Before Justices Dunkelblum, Witkon and Landau: (H.C.20/51): Y. Grodinsky (rep. by Levitt) v. Minister of Finance and Others; (H.C. 24/51); Y. Kwitian v. D. Rabani & Others; (H.C.27/51): Y. Halbreich (rep. by T. Cohen) v. Hebrew University Assoc. & Others (rep. by Stolyanovsky); (Cr.A.93/50): H. Arika (rep. by Oren) v. Attorney General.

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NOTICE

OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PALESTINE MERCANTILE BANK LTD, HAIFA.

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-mentioned Bank will be held at the offices of the Palestine Discount Bank Ltd., at 27 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, April 1, 1951, at 11 a.m.

AGENDA:

1) Report of the Directors and approval of Balance Sheet for the financial year ended 31.12.50.
2) Declaration of Dividend.
3) Election of Directors.
4) Election of Auditors.
5) Sundries.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

STATE OF ISRAEL

לציבור הודעות

Notices to the Public

SAVING FUND DEPOSITS

Following the agreement between the General Labour Federation and the Manufacturers Association on March 2, the following is brought to the attention of the workers and employers of firms and concerns with regard to the return of differences due the workers in keeping with the findings of the Cost of Living Index Commission.

1. The Treasury will refund, through the employers the amount due the workers comprising the difference between the former and the latest indices.

2. All firms who deposited sums with the Savings Fund during the period October 1 1949-December 31, 1950 (15 months) do not have to submit an additional report. On the other hand, firms who began to deposit sums on October 15, 1949 or thereafter should submit a fresh report and deposit the required sum for the period ending January 16, 1951 inclusive.

3. Firms will be required by the Treasury to prepare a) A list of the employees (names and addresses) working with them, on whose behalf a certain sum has been deposited with the Savings Fund; b) A list of employees who are no longer with them but on whose behalf sums of money have been deposited with the Savings Fund.

Lists should be prepared in triplicate: Two will be sent to the suitable regional Savings and Price Reduction Office and the third will remain with the employer.

4. On the basis of the list to be submitted under Article 3, Section a) of this notice, the Treasury will transfer to the employer the sum which he is to refund to his employees under Article 1 of this notice. The employer should do this as early as possible — not later than the end of April, 1951. Employees will sign the list on receipt of the sum due, the employer will return the list to the Office of the Treasurer signed by him and the employees. In case a number of employees fail to come to collect their due, the unpaid sums shall be returned to the Treasury.

5) Employees who fail to collect the sum due them as set out above as well as employees included in the list under Article 3, Section b) will be able to collect the money at the suitable Savings Fund Regional Office (in person or through the good offices of the Workers Council in the neighbourhood of the Office) within 6 months after publication of this notice. On application and on giving the name of the firm with whom he worked and his own correct address, the sum due him will be returned on condition that his name appears on the list submitted in accordance with Article 3, section b) of this notice.

6) All applications by employees after the 6-month period will not be considered and the unpaid sum will be returned to the Fund in accordance with the law.

BRITISH MEDICAL PERIODICALS
The Lancet, British Medical Journal, British Medical Bulletin, Quarterly Journal of Medicine, Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, Archives of Disease in Childhood, British Journal of Tuberculosis, Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, British Journal of Venereal Diseases, Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, Tropical Diseases Bulletin, Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology, Journal of Physiology, Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology, British Journal of Psychology, Brain, British Dental Journal, The Veterinary Bulletin.
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Court Restrains Expulsions Of Arabs Without Documents

The Minister of the Interior was asked by the High Court yesterday to show cause why he should not issue identity cards to the applicants for two orders nisi. Concurrently, the High Court issued two interim orders restraining the District Superintendent of Police in the Acre area and the Military Governor of Galilee from arresting or expelling the applicants from Israel.

In one application, Mukhtar Khalayli and 47 others, of Majdal Kurum near Acre, claimed they were deported repeatedly in the past two years for not having identity cards and were not able to get cards because they were being deported.

They said that one day after the Army had conveyed them to the border, officials of the Ministry of the Interior had arrived with registration slips for them.

Appealed to Ministry

Their advocate, Mr. H. D. Nakkarh, alleged that when he appealed to the Ministry of the Interior, he was told to bring the applicants to the office to sign a petition to get registration slips. Unable to take the villagers out of the military zone to the Ministry, he asked permission to take the petition to the village. The request remained unanswered, Mr. Nakkarh claimed, and he then appealed to the High Court.

He contended that the applicants are all Israel residents, because they were in the village on the day of occupation and had subsequently been given registration numbers.

In the other application Modada Farhat, of Kfar Yasif near Acre, made similar complaints. He said he is already in possession of the registration slip for the identity card.

Father of Dead Child Fined for Hitting Doctor

HAIFA, Thursday. — Reuven Zivald, 25, of Kiryat Yam, was fined IL.15 and bound over to be of good behaviour for one year by the Magistrate's Court here today for breaking into Dr. Moshe Gubishek's flat and attacking him, after the death of the accused's child.

Mr. Zivald maintained that Dr. Gubishek, who had previously treated the child in accordance with a letter of instruction from a hospital, and who was the only person able to help, had refused to examine the child, thus contributing to its death on June 25 last.

The doctor claimed that he had known for some time that the child could not survive, and that the hospital letter had not contained any treatment instructions. Dr. Gubishek also stated that he had been suffering from an attack of ulcers at the time, and had thus been unable to be of any assistance.

YOUTH TO STAND TRIAL FOR MURDER

D. Ben Salach Ezra, 18, of Jerusalem, accused of premeditated murder, was committed to trial before the Jerusalem District Court by Magistrate J. Cohen yesterday.

Ezra was charged with the murder of Shmuel Cohen, his accomplice, last November while they were rifling the store of Eliahu Gorack in the Bokharan quarter of Jerusalem.

Veteran Post Office Employee Bound Over

A veteran post office employee was sentenced by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court to be of good behaviour for half a year on IL.25 bond or one month imprisonment for tampering with the mail.

In search of the addresses of charitable institutions overseas, the accused had taken 146 letters from the office. He claimed he needed money desperately for his sick mother and intended to appeal to these institutions for it.

Mr. I. Weiner, for the Attorney-General, asked for minimal punishment, pointing out that the accused had worked for 32 years for the post office with a clean record. The accused has since resigned from his position. Acting Chief Magistrate M. Perez recommended that the post office consider re-employing the accused.

Cyclist Killed In Crash with Truck

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A head-on collision between a truck and a girl cyclist in Rehov Aliya resulted in the death here this afternoon of the latter, Shoshana Mordecai, 18, of the Shapiro quarter.

The driver, from a kibbutz in the Negev, was arrested.

Arab Found Hanging On Live Wires

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — The body of an Arab was found suspended from live electric wires near a pump-house in the Sharon Plain today. A quantity of cable was stolen from a spot nearby some days ago.

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	71	11	19	18
Haifa	—	6	—	—
Nathanya	55	15	29	25
Lydda	37	6	27	24
Jerusalem	28	18	20	19
Beersheba	—	11	27	26

Forecast: Fair to partly cloudy. Temperatures slightly lower than yesterday, but still comparatively dry. Outlook for Saturday: fair to partly cloudy.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

• • •

Foremen and engineers of the Ministry of Labour's Public Works Department met in Beersheba this week for a two-day conference to discuss road problems throughout the country.

• • •

Former members of the First Battalion of the Jewish Brigade group met in Jaffa yesterday to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Battalion's establishment.

• • •

The "Na'Aman" factory in Haifa was fined IL.50 by the Acre Magistrate yesterday for failing to provide the required safety device on a press which amputated the finger of an employee.

• • •

During the past four years, the number of tractors in Israel has increased from 570 to 3,500; combines from 222 to 943 and plows, cultivators and discers from 566 to 2,527.

"VICKY," LONDON CARTOONIST, ARRIVES

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—"Vicky" (Victor Weisz), the "News Chronicle" cartoonist, has arrived in Israel on a 10-day visit to collect material for two feature articles.

"Vicky," apart from drawing a political cartoon each day for his newspaper, has also illustrated a number of books, including two by "Sagittarius," the satirist of the "New Statesman and Nation."

קרקס ווריטה רמת גן
זירהטרון
CIRCUS-VARIETY
ZIRATRON RAMAT-GAN

PREMIERE
SATURDAY, MARCH 17
6.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Festival Programme
"1 YEAR ZIRATRON"
Marquis Yves de la Cour — Equestrian
4 Powels — Aerial Attraction
4 Algerols — Flying Trapeze
? Sheltons — Acrobatic Skating
Li-Chung-Zsai — Chinese Troupe
and . . .
Daily 6.45 p.m.
Monday & Wednesday 4, 6.45 p.m.
Saturday 6.45, 9.15 p.m.

Weather Forecast

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Swarms of storks were today observed here moving northward—the first unmistakable sign of spring.

More Ice Box Makers Arrested

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Another ice-box manufacturer has been detained following an alleged attempt to remove and conceal 17 boxes from his storehouse. Four other ice-box manufacturers, suspected of producing goods without a permit and concealing them, were arrested in Petah Tikva today.

Twenty-two luxury ice-boxes were confiscated by police in the Haifa District during the week.

In a search of the premises of a Haifa manufacturer 11 boxes were found on March 7. Another 11 boxes were confiscated from a Nahariya agent today.

The confiscations were made on the grounds that neither person had received a permit to manufacture luxury boxes. Luxury boxes are those legitimately priced at more than IL.13.500.

A clerk from the Controller of Stocks Office was arrested in Tel Aviv for allegedly arranging the illegal sale of several thousand metres of imported iron pipes. The importer of the pipes was also detained.

T.A. Council Group Study Dan Fare Rise

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipal Council here tonight appointed a committee of three to investigate the request of the Dan bus company for higher fares.

The committee, which was appointed over Mapam objections and with the Herut faction abstaining, consists of Mr. M. Pichon, Mr. A. Bauer and Mr. E. Peri. A representative of the Ministry of Communications and the Treasurer of the Municipality will also be invited to join in the deliberations.

The Mapam members objected to the committee on the ground that a rise in fares cannot be tied to the rise in wages now being demanded by the company's garage workers.

The company is expected to give its reply to the wage increase demands of its garage hands tomorrow. It is understood that if the management rejects the workers' demands the Tel Aviv Labour Council will ratify a strike decision to take effect on Sunday.

About 200 men employed in tailoring establishments here went on strike this morning to support their demands for wage increases. The strike was not authorized by the Histadrut.

400 TEACHERS CALL STRIKE

A nation-wide strike of 400 teachers at evening schools and Ulpan courses has been called for Sunday, it was announced yesterday.

The strike follows the alleged failure of the Ministry of Education and Culture to honour its agreement with the Teachers' Union under which it was to have paid an advance of 75 per cent of last month's wages by March 10, pending settlement of outstanding claims.

The teachers are demanding full status and increased fees.

Experimental Station Workers Strike

REHOVOT, Thursday.—About 100 technical and scientific workers at the Agricultural Experimental Station here went on strike this morning for higher wages.

The strikers demand pay equal to that received by other skilled workers who are also employed by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency. A strike committee began negotiations in Tel Aviv this afternoon with the Jewish Agency authorities and the results are expected to be brought before the workers tomorrow.

No Taxi Rise

Although many Tel Aviv taxi drivers have been asking for higher fares in anticipation of a rise in fares, no official increase was announced in Wednesday's Gazette, as reported yesterday.

Mapai Council To Meet This Weekend

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The National Council of Mapai will meet in Tel Aviv this weekend.

A closed session will be held tomorrow morning, at which party organizational problems will be discussed.

Tomorrow evening, Prime Minister Ben Gurion will speak on the coming elections, and Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, will speak on the elections to the Zionist Congress.

Farmers are to be allowed to retain 20 eggs per person per month for personal use, in place of the 15 allowed previously.

Stalin Prizes For Atomic Scientists

Three Soviet scientists have been awarded first-class Stalin Prizes, each valued at 200,000 roubles (over $50,000), for outstanding work in nuclear physics in cosmic rays, Moscow radio said today.

The three are D. V. Skobeltsin, M. A. Dobrotin and G. T. Zatsepin.

A number of Jewish scientists are included in the list.

Some were commended for the invention or improvement of unspecified military equipment. Yesterday's list of prizes included only science and technology. Art and literature awards will be published today.

Professor Glazerman was awarded a prize of 100,000 roubles for his book "The Liquidation of Classes in the U.S.S.R.," while in the field of medicine Prof. Walkenstein received a prize for his research work on diseases of the chest.

On the whole, the prizes in pure science are fewer in number than in previous years. There are very few Jews among the pure science winners, while there is a considerable percentage of Jews among the inventors, whose list filled two of "Pravda's" four pages. Among them are Gorodetsky, Goldstein, Kogan, Eliasberg, and Fogelson. Their inventions range from hydroelectric machinery to the construction of a crane lifting 25 tons.

The late president of the Russian-Palestinian Society, Professor Pratchkovsky, was awarded a posthumous prize for his work on Arab manuscripts.

French Incensed At Malta Slight

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The holding of the recent Anglo-American conference at Malta to consider defence problems in the Middle East without the participation of France has aroused considerable adverse comment in responsible quarters here. This coincides with press and private allegations that British policy is inimical to French interests in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

These allegations have been made at intervals for the past 40 years, but are at present coming very much to the surface again.

An Inventory

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that France was not kept informed about the Malta conference, which he added, "was not to take important decisions, but rather to examine and make an inventory of what forces exist in the eastern Mediterranean".

But he reflected French disappointment when he added, "unfortunately France has neither army nor navy in this region, which in the eyes of Britain and America justifies her exclusion from the conference."

The Near East expert of the newspaper, "Le Monde," Edouard Sablier, writes, "It is well-nigh incredible that a meeting devoted to the organization of Mediterranean security should be held without France's direct participation."

Agent Says Czechs Forced Him To Spy

LONDON, Thursday, (Reuter). — A Czech-born, naturalized Briton, alleged to be a secret agent, told a court here today that he agreed to work for the Czech Communists after they had threatened to harm his sister in Prague.

The man, 58-year-old glass merchant Anthony Raidl, is alleged by the British government to have been a go-between for the Czech authorities and Carl Strauss, Czech-born naturalized Briton, also accused of acting as a secret agent for the Prague regime. The government is asking a special citizenship committee to deprive both of their British nationality.

Raidl, who has lived in Britain since 1919, said in evidence that an official at the London Czech Embassy told him he would be compensated if he agreed to act as messenger for carrying reports.

"At the same time, he told me that unless I did, my aged sister in Prague would be deprived of her flat and her pension," Raidl said.

French Students In Sit-Down Strike

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).—Six thousand students sat down today in the wide Rue Soufflot in the Latin Quarter in support of a strike of 100,000 university students throughout France.

Tens of thousands of others rushed to join the demonstration in protest against the government cut of 285 million francs from the students' social security services — originally worth 535 million francs. The students, whose benefits include reduced-price restaurants and hotels, demanded more instead of less state aid.

The sitting demonstrators chanted slogans as police struggled in the main Boulevard Saint Michel to keep a line open for traffic through crowds of students rushing to join the sit-down strike.

Memorial Service

A memorial service for the fallen in the War of Liberation and World War II was held at the Haifa Military Cemetery yesterday in the presence of several hundred parents and orphans. The Mayor, Mr. Aba Hushi, spoke.

In Jerusalem, the Military Burial Society met to discuss its activities. Among those present were Aloof-Mishne Goren, the Chief Army Chaplain; Mr. Y. Dekel, of the Ministry of Defence, and Mr. Reuven Maas, for the parents.

Senate Eases Bill On Immigration

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. Senate voted yesterday to allow people who were involuntarily members of the Fascist or Communist parties or other totalitarian groups to enter the U.S. as immigrants.

The measure arises from the Internal Security Act passed over President Truman's veto last September, although it does not amend it.

Senator MacCarran (Democrat) Nevada, sponsor of the original bill, said the new legislation was necessary because of what he called the Justice Department's misinterpretation of the Internal Security Act in deciding which aliens could be admitted to the country.

By yesterday's action, the Senate approved a bill passed by the House of Representatives last month — but with some changes that will make it necessary for it to go back to the Lower House and be approved in its new form before it can go to President Truman for his signature.

HISS NOT TO PRESS NEW APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Counsel for Alger Hiss, former State Department official, said today no request would be made to the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to review his perjury conviction.

The court action on Monday let stand Hiss' conviction and five-year sentence for perjury in denying he gave government secrets to Russia. Hiss was convicted in January, 1950. An earlier trial ended in a jury disagreement in July, 1949.

He is now awaiting arrival of the Supreme Court mandate and an order from the court here to surrender his bail and begin his sentence.

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Cables in Brief

BRITAIN has flown a new small tailless plane, which has created "revolutionary possibilities in the design and operation of fighter aircraft," it was disclosed yesterday.

SIR JOHN BALFOUR, first British Ambassador to Spain since 1946, talked for 20 minutes with General Franco to whom he presented his credentials at the National Palace in Madrid yesterday.

Horowitz To Meet Bond Issue Board

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA) —Mr. David Horowitz, Economic Adviser to the Israel Government, will meet the Board of Governors of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel, who are floating the Bond Issue, here on Sunday.

Mr. Horowitz has brought here detailed plans for a three-year expansion programme of Israel's industrial and agricultural facilities based on an estimated two million population in 1953.

NAVIT
Monday, March 26, 8 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem
On public request
PIANO RECITAL
YAHLI WAGMAN
in a new programme.
Works by Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Ravel, Debussy, etc.
Tickets at "Heatid" and "Gazit."
Popular Prices.

TONIGHT and EVERY NIGHT
THE BIG NEW PROGRAMME at the
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Open nightly from 8 p.m. — 1.30 a.m.
Every Saturday Tea at 5 with the full show

B. GILLON — K. GINZBURG, IMPRESARIOS
Last Concerts by the Celebrated French Cellist
Maurice GENDRON
At the Piano: Y. BERNSTEIN
Tel Aviv: OHEL-SHEM — Tuesday, March 20, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: "Armon," 4 Rehov Hess
Haifa: ORAH — Friday, March 23, 8.30 p.m. arranged by the Cultural Section of the Haifa Workers' Council. Tickets: K. Ginsburg

GENERAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION/CENTRE PARTY
Tel Aviv-Jaffa Branch • Cultural Committee
On Thursday, March 22, at the Mograbi Hall, Big Purim Ball
"BALL HAPUR"
— till morning —
Master of ceremonies: JOSEF GOLAND
Particulars on posters
Tickets at: Eliahu Bros., "Armon," "Bama," "Yoki," and at the General Zionists office: 33 Rehov King George.

JERUSALEMITES
For once, you won't go to bed as early as usual — You're going to dance all night long — You're going to have a lot of fun — You'll never forget the
ANNUAL PURIM BALL
of the Medical Students on Thursday March 22, at 9.30 p.m. at the King David Hotel. Just call 4557 or the Medical School and you'll get your invitation.

HITAHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA
HAIFA BRANCH
OUR PURIM DANCE
will be held at
PROSS' Restaurant
Carmel Avenue (near Egged) on March 22, 1951.
★
BUFFET, BAR, TOMBOLA
★
Members cordially invited. Please apply for your tickets to Hon. Secretary, P.O.B. 244, Haifa.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
ALLENBY — Richard WIDMARK, Lionel BARRYMORE — DOWN to the SEA IN SHIPS — Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
EDEN — Third Week — MOSHE OSHER in the great Yiddish film YANKELE BLACKSMITH — Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
ESTHER — CLARK GABLE, LORETTA YOUNG in M.G.M.'s comedy KEY TO THE CITY — Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
MIGDALOR — WALT DISNEY'S CINDERELLA — Greatest picture since "Snow-White." — Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m. Today at 3 p.m., and on Sun. at 11 a.m.: *"HURRICANE."*
MOGRABI — Gary COOPER, Paulette GODDARD — NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE — Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
OPHIR — Fifth Week — GENE KELLY, FRANK SINATRA in the greatest musical in technicolor ON THE TOWN — M.G.M. picture. — Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
SHDEROTH — ERROL FLYNN — ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD — Sat. at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45 p.m. Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m. Extra Purim performances: Wed., Thurs., Friday at 11 a.m., Thurs. at 5 p.m.
TAMAR — Second Week — 7 DAYS TO NOON — The film about London's ordeal under the threat of the atomic bomb — A Forum Film — Evening: 7, 9.
NON-STOP DAILY 9.45 TO 5.30 — No invitations. No reductions. Friday, March 16 only TEHERAN — Beginning 9.45 a.m., last show at 3.15 p.m.
ORION — Sat. at 5.45, 7.30, 9.30 p.m. Virginia Mayo, Joel McCrea in Warner's mighty drama COLORADO TERRITORY — Daily at 3.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m. — Today at 3 p.m.: UNDER CAPRICORN — On Sunday and Thursday at 11 a.m.: COLORADO TERRITORY

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA
BARBER OF SEVILLE — Comic Opera by ROSSINI. Conductor: G. SINGER
Tel Aviv: HABIMAH — Tues., March 20, 8 p.m.
Haifa: ARMON — Thurs., March 22, 8 p.m.
Jerusalem: EDISON — Wed., March 28, 8.45 p.m.
Several appearances only of S. JANKOVIC — guest singer of the Belgrade Opera, in the role of "Figaro."
Tickets: Tel Aviv: Ballin, 67 Allenby; Haifa: Ginsburg; Jerusalem: Cahana

Haifa Cinemas
FROM SAT., MARCH 17
HADAR — Tel. 2509 — The great Hungarian drama of fight for freedom and earth "EARTH — THE SOUL OF MAN" — Hungarian speaking
May Cinema — Tel. 3856 — TARZAN AND THE SLAVE GIRL — based upon the book by Edgar Rice Burroughs
MAYON CINEMA — SECRET FURY — with Claudette Colbert and Robert Ryan
MORIAH — Tel. 4279 — MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE — Bob Hope — Joan Caulfield
ORAH — Tel. 4017 — CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN — Clifton Webb — Myrna Loy — Technicolor
AMPHITHEATRE — Tel. 4018 — MARIE ANTOINETTE — Norma Shearer—Tyrone Power
ORION — Tel. 4030 — OH! YOU BEAUTIFUL DOLL — June Haver, Mark Stevens
ARMON — Tel. 4848 — Israel Premiere — FANCY PANTS — Technicolor — Bob Hope, Lucille Ball
EN DOR — Tel. 3421 — 2nd week — EL MADI EL MAGHUL (Unknown past) — Leila Murad, Ahmed Salem — Arabic speaking

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday performances for all: 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Starting Saturday, March 17
EDISON — Myrna Loy, Robert Mitchum — In John Steinbeck's immortal story of a boy's dream: The Red Pony (In glorious technicolor) — Today at 3 p.m.: STROMBOLI
ORION — Tel. 2914 — From the diary of a woman in a P.O.W. camp! A shattering experience! Claudette Colbert — 3 CAME HOME (No complimentary tickets)
Y.M.C.A. Cinema Auditorium — Tomorrow 17/3/51 only one performance at 6.15 p.m. — Van Johnson, Janet Leigh in M.G.M.'s exciting THE ROMANCE OF ROSY RIDGE — With Thomas Mitchell, Marshal Thompson (Hebrew titles on the film). Book your tickets in advance, starting 3 p.m. today at the box office of Y.M.C.A.
TEL-OR — Tel. 3500 — Esther Williams — Gene Kelly — FRANK SINATRA — In a highly enjoyable comedy, romance, and dance packed musical in technicolor. TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALL GAME — Today at 3 p.m.: The Hunchback of Notre Dame
EDEN — Second Week — Never in a lifetime have eyes beheld its equal. Clark GABLE, Leslie HOWARD, Vivien LEIGH, Olivia de HAVILLAND — Gone With the Wind — In splendid technicolor. 2 performances daily at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Running time 4 hours. On Saturday at 7 p.m.
Studio — DANNY KAYE — Virginia Mayo—Vera Ellen — In a miracle of music and merriment, THE KID FROM BROOKLYN (In technicolor) — With the Goldwyn beauties. Also today at 3 p.m.: THE KID FROM BROOKLYN — Tel. 4585
SEMADAR — TEL. 3742 — FIERY SAGA of the WEST WRITTEN IN FURY and FLAMES! FURY AT FURNACE CREEK — with Vic Mature — Coleen Gray — Sat. and Weekdays at 6.30 — 8.30
ZION HALL — 2ND WEEK — Larry Parks—Barbara Hale — In the great technicolor musical JOLSON SINGS AGAIN — Also today at 3 p.m.

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE Haifa
GRAND PURIM BALL
In aid of Mu'barot children
Sunday, March 18, 8.30 p.m.
CASINO — Bat Galim.
TICKETS: Janai's Bookstore, 21 Rehov Nordau and Casino.
— ALL WELCOME —

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Vronsky and Babin
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HAIFA ARMON — Only Concert — 21.3.
RAMAT GAN — New Programme — 22.3.
JERUSALEM — with Kol Yisrael Orchestra — 27.3.
REHOVOT — In aid of War Invalids Pension Fund — 28.3.
IMPRESARIO W.H. ROBERT

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, March 16, 1951
Adar II 8, 5711. Jumad Tani 8, 1370

IT has come to be recognized today that it is not only in war time that no state is "an island" and the war-time lend-lease agreements, which were in fact grants, have been perpetuated since in a series of allocations of outright assistance. In a world echoing with the stockpiling of armaments and defence preparations, it is good to know that careful consideration has been given for a grant intended for the settlement of the homeless and the planting of the desert.

U.S. AID

If Israel's request for a grant of 150 million dollars from the United States is acceded to, and even if it is not, or only in a modified form, the mere fact of the request itself is likely to produce a crop of rumours that this country has decisively allied itself with the West, in the sense of having cut itself off from further friendly contact with the East. Obviously this move, and a generous response to it on the part of the United States, will bring about an even closer relationship between the two countries; but Israel's request to the United States will not so much be the cause of a re-evaluation of the link that binds the two countries, as the result of a development that has continued unbroken since the President's recognition of the State on the day it was born, and even before. There was no question at the time of the establishment of the State, when immediate American recognition was a factor of inestimable political value, of conditions being imposed upon the nascent state in return for American support; but even then no-one could have doubted aid freely given would in due course create conditions of mutual trust that might in the future form the foundation of a relationship that cannot be bought with money, and most certainly could not be bought with the grant that is now being requested. Without a doubt much of America's sympathetic attitude has been due to a sincere interest in the fate of the land of the Bible, and the restoration of the nation of Israel in accordance with prophecy, apart from the warm personal interest of America's five million Jewish citizens.

Nothing could be more welcome to Israel than if other countries were to share this attitude. In speaking of Point Four aid to the Knesset some weeks ago, Mr. Sharett emphasized that large-scale financial and technical assistance was imperative if the potentialities of the country and people of Israel were to be fully exploited. For so great an effort, he said, it was "an honour both to claim and to give help."

U.S. Must Arm Until USSR Disarms—Truman

KEY WEST, FLORIDA, Thursday (AP). — President Truman declared yesterday the U.S. must keep building her armed strength as rapidly as possible until the U.S.S.R. abandons her "course of obstruction" against disarmament.

The President stated his opinion in a letter to a bi-partisan group of Senators and Representatives who asked him also by letter to offer definite proposals for peace through disarmament. Mr Truman's letter said, "While we must continue to build up vigorously our military strength as long as world conditions make such a course essential, we must, at the same time, keep on working toward control and reduction of armaments and armed forces."

PERSIANS ASK CONTROL OF BRITISH-OWNED INDUSTRY

Iran's Economy Based on Oil

By Francis Ofner, Special to The POST

IS nationalization of Persia's British-owned oil industry practicable?

This question is being asked all over the Middle East since Persia's Parliamentary Oil Committee passed a decision in favour of nationalization. This action followed last week's murder of Prime Minister Ali Razmara, and the Majlis approved the decision yesterday.

Officials of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company expressed doubts as to whether Persia has sufficient manpower available with necessary qualifications for the highly specialized and technical oil business. This doubt is shared by other foreigners who have inside knowledge of Iran's industrial development and efficiency.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which developed Persia into the largest oil-producer in the Middle East and the fourth largest oil-producer in the world, employs about 70,000 persons in Persia. At Abadan, where the world's largest oil-refinery is situated, nine-tenths of the personnel are Persians, while one tenth are recruited from abroad. At this field, where crude petrol is being produced, 94 per cent of the personnel are Persians and 6 per cent foreigners. Although absolute figures of foreign (mainly British) personnel are not too large, they represent "the brain and nerves" of the entire enterprise. If one takes this away, the entire body of Persian oil-industry may collapse, according to the Company's officials.

Company's Claims

The Company claims that during the last few years, it has instituted activities on a wide scale for training suitable Persians to take their full part in the conduct of its business. Nevertheless, officials of the Company told this writer that "after making the fullest use of the country's manpower resources, many vacancies remain for which suitable applicants cannot be found." At present, the Company has a training scheme under operation for 3,500 Persian pupils whose training will fit them for positions from semi-skilled workers to staff posts of post-graduate standard, and who may eventually fill some of the vacancies after obtaining the necessary specialized knowledge. The Company has also sent some 90 Persian students to England who are now receiving specialized education there. Through these methods the majority of the Persian senior staff has been produced from the Company's own resources. But Company officials (including some Persians) assert that this is far from being sufficient for such a mammoth enterprise.

To illustrate the complexities of running the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, officials point out that in addition to the production of 31 million tons of crude oil yearly, and in addition to operation of the world's largest refinery at Abadan which has an annual output of about 23 million tons, the Company also runs one of the world's largest and most efficient oil-ports.

Major Port

The port at Abadan can accommodate 27 sea-going vessels simultaneously. The loading of such dangerous products as benzine is entirely separated from the loading of non-dangerous cargo. Two different grades of oil, and sometimes three, can be loaded simultaneously on each of the 15 oil-loading jetties, of which each has its own pipe-line system. The loading rate varies from between 600 and 750 tons per hour for white oil to 1,000 to 1,250 tons per hour for black oils. Each vessel spends an average of from 18 hours to two days in the port area for loading. There are modern engineering workshops at Abadan, where all kinds of repairs can be given to ocean-going vessels. There is also a floating dock for under-water repairs, and for periodical dockings of smaller vessels.

In addition, the Company also has a shipping subsidiary, the British Tanker Company, which also has developed into one of the largest in the world. It consists of 136 large ocean-going vessels totalling about 1,600,000 deadweight tons, with some thirty more vessels on order or under construction.

Surrounded by powerful competitors who are operating with the highest degree of technical and commercial efficiency, a nationalized oil industry in Persia faces "an extremely uncertain future," according to the Company officials.

Iranians' Hostility

Foreigners in close touch with Iran's general industrial development, share the views of Anglo-Iranian officials regarding the impracticability of nationalization, although some of them point out that the Company is partly to blame, having contributed to the hostile atmosphere which surrounds her today in Persia. In spite of fabulous profits, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company since its inception, has always "refused to give a fair deal to the Persian people," and has been repeatedly involved in Persia's internal and foreign politics. This has understandably led to resentment from Persia's otherwise generous population.

Foreign advisers of various nationalities claim that the general standard of efficiency in Persian industries is unusually low. Mr. Max Weston Thornburg, considered the most important authority on Persia's economy, and who until recently headed Persia's Seven Year Development Plan, told this writer in Teheran, that the 140 factories of the old Industrial Bank of Iran, which the Organization of the Seven Year Plan was forced to take over, constituted "a real white elephant." Many of these factories "were practically bankrupt, all overloaded with employees who were put in for political reasons, inefficiently managed with high production costs." This opinion is generally shared by foreign economists working in Iran.

Low Efficiency Standards

The low standard of efficiency is not surprising in the light of the fact that until 1934 Persia was hardly industrialized at all, with the important exception of oil. The late Reza Shah, father of the present Shah, decided in the middle of the thirties to reduce Persia's economic dependence upon foreign countries. By 1941, when this development was stopped by a joint British-Russian war-time occupation of the country, Persia had some 250 industrial plants comprising textile mills, factories for the production of glass, cigarettes, matches, paper, leather, vegetable oils, cement, silk, sugar refineries and canning plants for fish and caviar. However, the efficiency and commercial qualities of these plants remained below expectations.

If the nationalization of the oil-industry is really carried out, the low degree of efficiency of Persia's state-owned enterprises may spread to the oil-installations too. Then Persian advocates of nationalization may learn too late that it is possible "to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

THREE-YEAR TUSSLE AGAINST BRITISH OPPOSITION

Development Plan for Iraq

By Jon Kimche

LONDON.—A SILENT struggle between the Foreign Office and the State Department which had been in progress for over three years ended last week with the arrival in Baghdad of a mission sent by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

It marked the end of the Foreign Office's passive resistance to an American plan to make Iraq the pivot of Western reconstruction in the Middle East; the American success was thus an event of some political importance to London—and perhaps no less to Tel Aviv.

In 1947, Mr. George Wadsworth, then U.S. Ambassador to Baghdad, had gone to Washington and obtained the President's "green light," as he put it, for a Development Plan for Iraq. He had obtained the approval also of Mr. John J. McCloy, who was then the President of the International Bank, for a $300m. loan to Iraq on conditions worked out by Mr. Wadsworth.

The next step was to persuade Nuri Pasha and Dr. Fadhil Jamali to abandon the Partition argument at Lake Success for a few days and go to Washington for the formal drafting of the Plan and to give it the blessings of the Iraqi government. This was done and the plan was dispatched for approval to the Foreign Office in London. Here the mystery begins.

At the beginning of April, 1948, the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad complained that the Foreign Office had sat on the scheme now for almost four months and had not even sent an acknowledgement. In the American view this was a matter of some urgency. They considered Iraq the weak link in the chain of Middle East defence. Something had to be done quickly, and not according to the British practice of ambling along, as it was described in Baghdad.

Wheat Scheme

The Wadsworth Plan was to set up a Development authority which would be independent of the ever changing governments, controlled by the International Bank, and proceeding to improve flood control and irrigation and mechanizing Iraq's agriculture so that in ten years time it would produce an additional five million tons of wheat. It was explained by the American sponsors that the scheme would make some inroads in the protected and favoured British economic position in Iraq.

Another three months passed and in June that year the Minister of State was questioned about the missing development plan. After making inquiries he replied that he had never heard of it and that search of the Foreign Office files—and pigeon holes—had revealed no trace of it. The Americans insisted that it had been handed to the Foreign Office, in search of British approval. The fighting in Palestine intervened, and the Wadsworth Plan appeared to have been effectively scotched.

The next event in this tussle was the appearance of a British-sponsored plan, prepared by Mr. F. F. Haigh for the Iraqi government for the control and development of water at a cost of £88m. But later in 1949 it transpired that all work on even the modest beginnings of the scheme had come to a standstill because there was neither the money nor the necessary raw materials available to proceed. The Iraqis again turned to the Americans.

This time the Americans were more cautious in their approach. They dug up the old Wadsworth Plan again and worked out a way around the Foreign Office obstruction. Prominent Iraqi leaders and Sheikhs were won over. It was agreed that Iraq should be made the pilot scheme for aid to the Middle East under Point Four. By last November everything was ready.

A slightly touched up version of the Wadsworth Plan was to go into operation. A Development Board independent of the government would control it. The British government would have one voice on the Board of six. Iraq's booming oil royalties would be channelled into the development schemes. The State Department has already begun to urge that the Iraq Petroleum Company should follow the example of the American Aramco and make a more generous agreement with the Iraqi government.

New Pipeline

With such formidable assistance for its economy, concretely expressed in the release of short-supply steel for the new pipe line from Kirkuk to the port of Banias in Syria, Iraq has ceased to worry about the empty pipe line to Haifa. The old arguments of lost royalties no longer applies.

In yet another direction is this developing likely to have considerable impact on Israel. The economic boon is to be followed by the inclusion of Iraq in the strategic American planning in the Middle East, which had hitherto been confined to Turkey, Persia and Saudi Arabia. Now Iraq is to be the first major Arab country to provide facilities for the U.S. Air Force alongside the British.

The tempo of this development may be much quicker than anticipated since the U.S. Chiefs of Staff have ruled that the ensuring of the "accessibility" of Middle East oil for Europe and the United States is of immediate urgency. The by-product of all this is that before long Iraq may emerge as the American chosen instrument in the Middle East.

A re-invigorated Iraq, federated with Syria—a plan that is still not shelved—would present an entirely new problem for Israel—and for the British. The lost battle of Iraq in the Foreign Office is thus producing an entirely new constellation whose developments not even the Americans may be in a position to foresee.

Readers' Letters

NEWCOMERS VOTE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—At the coming elections new immigrants, who have been in the country only a few months, will have the right to vote in accordance with present regulations. At first glance this appears generous and democratic. But if we scrutinize the problems involved we should come to quite another conclusion.

Most of the immigrants who are now arriving are more or less ignorant of local conditions and party issues. They cannot, therefore, make an independent decision. Many are not acquainted with the democratic way of life and the significance of elections from their countries of origin.

To involve them in the general party strife can only lead to unscrupulous exploitation.

New immigrants should have therefore the right to vote only after a year's residence in the country.

Many may object to this suggestion because at the election to the first Knesset new immigrants had the right to vote. But most of the immigrants who arrived during 1948 had some background in Zionist affairs. Only a very small percentage of the immigrants arriving now have a knowledge of local affairs. It is better to be unjust to these few than to exploit the ignorance of the mass of newcomers.

Yours, etc.,
H. W. KAISER BLUTH
Tel Aviv, March 11.

HEARTLESSNESS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—I was travelling in an Egged Bus to Kfar Saba on March 7 — I give the date because I hope that the people concerned, if they happen to read this letter, may remember this incident, which to them, I am sure, at the moment held but the slightest interest.

A blind young boy entered the bus and as no one made the slightest move to offer him a place, I asked one of the young men sitting if he would give his seat to the boy, as it was heartbreaking to watch him stumbling and swaying with the motion of the moving bus. But I am sorry and ashamed to say that I was refused and no excuse was given by the passenger or his companion. To condemn these boys of heartlessness would not be absolutely fair, the rest of the bus should also be held responsible for not having even protested against such conduct.

At Petah Tikva someone stood up for me because he must have liked my face, not because I really needed the seat. Are we young people really heartless and indifferent?

Yours, etc.,
RITA BENZAKEIN
Kfar Saba, March 8

Points from Letters

CROSSROADS. — A serious obstacle to traffic is caused by the railway crossing on the Petah Tikva road. The train comes through as many as five times within an hour, holding up traffic and thereby wasting petrol and time. What can be done about it?
Tel Aviv, Feb. 28. Kurt Hilfreich

NEW ORDER. — Between Yad Eliahu and the Hatikva Quarter foundations were being laid to construct a private building right in the middle of the main road. Is this part of the long promised "new order" of the Tel Aviv Municipality's Town Planning Department?
Yochanan Bach
Yad Eliahu, March 6.

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

All Israel Exhibition

FIRST impressions of the exhibition of contemporary Israel painting and sculpture now on view at the Tel Aviv Museum are decidedly favourable. This mammoth collection which presents well over 300 works is the liveliest omnibus show which the reviewer can remember here. When it is borne in mind that at least one work was accepted from everybody who wanted to exhibit, it must be recognized that the general standard of accomplishment is high and there are surprisingly few complete failures. No young or unknown artist, professional or amateur, can now say that he could not get a hearing in Israel.

The arrangement of the exhibition has been particularly well carried out. The fact that the various types of painting have been assigned to separate rooms undoubtedly adds to the harmonious and spirited effect. While pride of place has been given to such established artists as Rubin, Mokady, Kahn, Frenkel, Gutman, etc., the artistic claims of the lesser-known have been by no means neglected, and it seems clear that the merit of the work, rather than the reputation of the artist, was the deciding factor with the hanging committee, which is all to the good.

While several well-known names are missing from the list of contributors—there is nothing by Zaritzky, Streichmann, Kahana, Steinhardt or Sima, for example,—all schools of painting in the country are represented. In fact, non-representational painting finds almost as many adherents as naturalistic. As usual brilliance of colour is an outstanding characteristic but in general it seems as if the artists are paying more attention to composition and structure, and there is a refreshing absence of over-emotional and chaotic painting.

Sculpture is represented in unexpected strength, there being no less than forty sculptors exhibiting and although there is nothing of outstanding merit—with the exception of the Avivi-Stark "rag sculpture," again the general level of competence is high.

S.W.

English Speaking Circle of HAPOEL HAMIZRAHI Tel Aviv
Members, friends and visitors are cordially invited to hear
Mr. Z. KARMI
who will speak (in Hebrew) on *"The Economic Development of the Country."*
The meeting will take place at the Club's premises, 61 Rehov Hashmonaim, on Sunday, March 18, at 8 p.m.
Our
Purim Neshef
will be held on Wednesday, March 21, at the above address at 8.30 p.m.
If you havn't already obtained your invitation, make sure that you turn up at Sunday's meeting.
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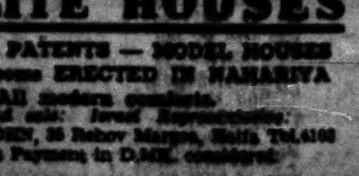
EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS
By Y. NAFTALI
Goldmann & Neufeld's Art Gallery — 3 Balfour St. Haifa, daily: 9.30-1; 2-6 — March 15 — April 5.

STATE OF ISRAEL
Ministry of Education and Culture.
Language Department.
Municipality of Tel Aviv.
HEBREW EVENING CLASSES IN TEL AVIV
All students who have registered for the intensive morning course are requested to attend the lesson at 11 a.m. on March 25 at the Wizo Club, 140 Rehov Hayarkon, cor. Gordon.
Registration continued at the Regional Culture Office, 65 Rehov Allenby, third floor, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.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And as RVW's plane was approaching the sunny shores of Miami, Flo.—the vast inexhaustible wealth of all that almost untapped area presented itself to his eyes — only to bring in its trail the stark, bitter fact and question: how often has this wealth been, and is being, used to sign treaties the ink of which spells serfdom. "O, plenty, how low hast thou been made to stoop."
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1. Notice concerning restriction of use of electricity.
In view of the early commencement of the irrigation season due to the low rainfall this year, and owing to the breakdown of a generating set, it has become essential to enforce part of the restrictions specified in the "Restriction of Use of Electric Current Order — 1949."
The Corporation accordingly hereby notifies consumers that as from Sunday, March 18, 1951, and until further notice, the following restrictions will apply daily (Saturdays excepted):—
Category of Consumption — Use of Electricity prohibited:
a) In domestic premises: Cooking, baking and heating (hot-plates, cookers, saucepans, kettles, irons, wash-boilers, radiators, etc.) — From 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
b) Water pumping for irrigation:
i) In the Corporation's Southern Supply Area — From 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
ii) In the Corporation's Northern Supply Area — From 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.
Consumers are requested to comply strictly with the foregoing and should note that in case of contravention, the consumer's supply of electricity will be disconnected.
2. In respect of categories of consumption other than the above, the Corporation appeals to consumers, having regard to present supply difficulties, to curtail the use of electricity of their own accord,
by using only one electric bulb per room in domestic premises; and
by using as little electricity as possible for lighting and power purposes during the hours mentioned above in industrial undertakings, workshops and commercial premises.
The Corporation expresses the hope that, in the general interest, all consumers will comply with this request.

COMING SOON: DRAWING FOR THE NEW POPULAR LOAN
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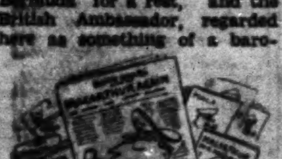
PRESS, PRESIDENTS, BLOOD PRESSURE AND PRIZES

REVIEWING THE AMERICAN SCENE

By Kenneth Harris

NEW YORK. — A FEW days ago some non-American journalists in New York, noting that international news had been driven out of the headlines by basketball, gambling and White House scandals, wagered with one another on what international event or figure would steal the headlines back again. Tried to wager, I should have said, because the betting was all on General MacArthur — so hot a favourite that there were no takers. Their judgment was correct.

General MacArthur's obtrusion into the headlines is not welcomed in Washington, where State Department officials, Government men generally and journalists were hoping for a quiet few weeks. The President is away on a semi-holiday, Secretary of State Acheson is in Bermuda for a rest, and the British Ambassador, regarded here as something of a barometer of international pressure, is over in Britain.



We might have guessed, however, that this was the ideal time for the launching of a MacArthurism, and, to give him his deserts, he is capable of uttering even a mere sentence which would not merely bring the above-mentioned personages post-haste back to Washington, but of making them work frenzied overtime from the moment they arrived.

Anti-Presidency

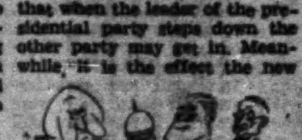
You may not recall the name "Coudert." He was the man, a Republican Congressman from New York, who kicked off the "Great American Debate" on whether President Truman should send troops to Europe without the approval of Congress. Now Mr. Coudert is in the news again. He has produced another resolution which if it were adopted, would make a fundamental alteration in the American system of Government—an alteration, incidentally which would make it much more like the British. Mr. Coudert wants Congress to be able to pass a "vote of no confidence" in the President — any President, not just Mr. Truman. His resolution would authorize Congress, if a majority of two-thirds of both houses agreed, to demand the President's resignation and, if he refused, to bring about an emergency election in which President, Senators and Representatives would have to go to the country.

Why does a conservatively-minded Congressman advocate such a radical alteration in the almost sacred Constitution? Mr. Coudert says that when the "Founding Fathers" drew up the Constitution in 1787 the power of the Legislature (Congress) was so evident that it was the Executive's power (the President's) which had to be "stepped up" in order to ensure strong government. Since then, he maintains, the boot has got on to the other foot, and it is now the President who overshadows Congress. To alter the Constitution is, in his view, only to fix things as the "Founding Fathers" really intended them.

Constitutional Changes

The Constitution of the U.S. has now been amended to prevent a man having more than two terms of office as President. An amendment, the only means by which the rigid Constitution of the U.S. can be altered, is an historic event in itself. Including the present one, there have been only twenty-two amendments since the Constitution was ratified in 1787. The first ten were included in the Bill of Rights in 1791. The twenty-first was ratified in 1933 when the National Prohibition Law was repealed by President Roosevelt. The amendment which had to be ratified by at least 36 of the 48 states was inspired by the four-term administration of President Roosevelt. Until his day it had been considered a matter of constitutional etiquette for a president to try and emulate the first President, George Washington, who refused to stand again when his second term had expired.

One wonders what would have happened in the last war if Mr. Roosevelt had had to step down in 1940 or even in 1944. There is always the chance that when the leader of the presidential party steps down the other party may get in. Meanwhile, it is the effect the new



amendment can have on domestic politics that is exercising people's minds here — not forgetting that what happens in American home politics nowadays has international implications anyway. Mr. Truman is still eligible for a third term, or as many as he likes. The amendment expressly does not apply to the President in office at the time of its ratification. (It also allows "stand-in" Presidents who take over on the death or resignation of a President, and do not enjoy more than two years of their term to offer themselves for two more terms).

But the amendment certainly affects Mr. Truman's chances as a candidate. In some ways he might feel strengthened by it. He could now go before the country with the air cleared — the Constitution now "O.K.'s" him — and use the powers and appeals which the man in office has with the interests, causes and policies which depend on him. In some ways the amendment also weakens him. It makes clear that the "spirit of the constitution" is against candidates who have already served two terms as President. The Republicans will certainly make a great song about this.

The Long Pull

In the last few days many articles and comments have appeared in the American Press expressing the view that the American people are losing their sense of urgency about the Russian menace that confronts them. Yet people outside America seem to think just the opposite about the Americans, namely that they are spoiling for a showdown with the Russians even if it leads to war.

The answer to this paradox is that the American people, vast and farflung, can be kept united and "up to scratch" only by clarion calls to action, and when aroused from their natural geographical isolationism by such clarion calls want to leap forward and "get things over with". Having performed the great feat of rallying the American people behind resistance to aggression, which meant sending nearly a quarter of a million men 7,000 miles away to unknown Korea, the Truman Government had to perform the greater feat of preventing them from throwing everything they had into the war, including the Atom Bomb.

This is the basic problem of American statesmanship and, perhaps, of world statesmanship — keeping America alert and prepared without, by means of the appeals which will achieve this, inciting it to being pugnacious and even aggressive. America's Government knows all about this; hence the phrase which occurs in so many speeches — "the long pull". A "long pull" is something new in American experience, and it isn't surprising that so far the labour leaders, industrialists and, indeed, the people, seem not to be settling down to it.

Blood-Pressure Diet

"Duke Doctor Ends Rice Diet Silence". For six years Doctor Kempner of Duke University, North Carolina, has been conducting experiments — without divulging how they have been going — on the relation of rice diet to blood pressure. Many years ago the doctor noticed that high blood pressure was rare among the Chinese and other Asiatics who live mainly on rice. Now, after testing 1,800

patients he has concluded that a diet of a cupful of rice a day, with a handful of sugar and as much fruit as you like, has an excellent chance of reducing your blood pressure to normal. How far blood pressure among non-Americans will be increased by having to find the rice remains to be seen. . . .

Jewish Lead

From the New York papers I see that an award is made annually here for the best work of a Jewish content which is not *published*. This year's award has gone to a young ex-Naval student for his novel about Palestine just before the State of Israel was established.

The reward consists of 500 dollars cash and assistance in getting the work published. In an age, and in a country, when so many young men are inhibited from writing because they feel that what they write might not "go down" with the highly-commercialized publishing world awards for unpublished works might be the most practical way of encouraging original literature.

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Egyptian Jewry's Uncertain Future

THE tension between Egyptians and the Jews in Egypt (who are for the most part of non-Egyptian nationality) has eased considerably. In addition to the synagogues, Jewish institutions, schools and hospitals, continue to function without molestation, though generally deprived of the governmental subsidies which they enjoyed before 1948.

The prevalent feeling of xenophobia among the Moslems, who form the vast majority of the population, manifests itself not only against the various European communities, but also against the Copts, the Egyptian Christians whose antecedents can be traced back beyond the Islamic invasion of the country of Pharaonic times.

In this climate of Moslem nationalism the Jewish situation is naturally precarious. But the crisis which followed the establishment of Israel — when Jewish buildings (both commercial and residential) were destroyed, and Jews were murdered in the streets — has certainly passed over for the time being; and in spite of some sabre-rattling and imprecations against, in certain quarters, "Jewish aggression," no one seriously expects a recrudescence of hostilities between Egypt and Israel. The Egyptians are still licking their wounds from the last conflict, and excusing their lack of success by the institution of proceedings against those persons (including highly placed officers and civil servants, and a relation of the King) who are alleged to have been responsible for the "arms racket."

Internees Released

All Jews who were interned during the Jewish-Arab war have now been released, with one solitary exception, who is detained not as a Zionist but as a Communist. Sequestrated property has been returned to its rightful owners, but in many cases — through the inefficiency and corruption of the officials who administered it—it had diminished in value.

Of the 80,000 Jews in Egypt at the outbreak of hostilities, 20,000 have now left the country for Israel. It would be rash to prophesy what the future holds for those who have stayed behind. But for the present they remain a fairly self-sufficient community, and there does not appear to be any move towards mass emigration.

J.C.P.N.S. Feature

STALEMATE ACHIEVED ON KOREAN FRONT

Ridgway Revives Eighth Army

U.S. stretcher-bearers take out a casualty in Korea. Express Radio Photo

By Robert P. Martin

TOKYO (ONA). A STRAPPING, 55-year-old ex-paratrooper who habitually wears a hand-grenade and first-aid pack strapped to his chest when he visits the forward lines has created a miraculous change in the U.S. Eighth Army.

When Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway took command the last week of December, the Eighth Army, although not whipped militarily, was psychologically beaten. Field officers looked forward to the day they would embark at Pusan and leave this war-torn peninsula forever. This mood carried down through the ranks; GIs on the line could see little future in fighting what they believed to be "limitless manpower."

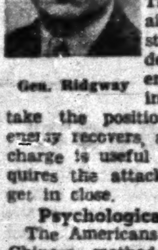
Gen. Ridgway was in command when the Chinese struck the Imjin line north of Seoul on New Year's Day. The Eighth Army withdrew across the Han River, much farther than was absolutely necessary. But the withdrawal created a vacuum that the Chinese had to fill before they could attack again. This gave Gen. Ridgway time to regroup his units, pour in replacements and make ready for the "limited offensive" he was planning. This offensive, back to the Han River, was designed to upset the Chinese build-up, kill enemy troops and, more important, restore the Eighth Army's confidence in itself.

Europeans Impressive

Confidence came rapidly once the GIs on the line realized that the Chinese were not irresistible. A number of factors, almost all of them psychological, helped create this feeling. The influence of the professional European soldier, the British, the French and the Turks, was considerable.

What impressed the Americans most was the methodical but spectacular way in which the Turks and the French fought. The Americans had been trying to destroy the enemy with air strikes and artillery bombardments. The French and the Turks, on the other hand, fixed their bayonets and went in fast after a preparatory barrage. They took hill positions with an impressive professional skill. A wave of enthusiasm for bayonet charges swept through the American divisions.

A great deal of nonsense is being written about these charges, and the way in which the Chinese flee before them. Actually, it is not the bayonet that is important, but the man behind the bayonet, and the power that has been exerted before the man goes into action. The preliminary air and artillery strikes stun and demoralize the enemy. But the infantry must take the position before the enemy recovers, and a bayonet charge is useful because it requires the attacking troops to get in close.



Gen. Ridgway

Psychological Warfare

The Americans are copying Chinese methods of psychological warfare, their screaming and blowing of bugles and beating of drums. Noise is not only disconcerting, but it seems to create confidence, or at least reduce fear in the man who is making the noise.

One American company commander has taught his men to yell "sah-ni" during a charge. I doubt very much that Chinese soldiers, hearing that shout, understand that the Americans are trying to say "kill you," but it certainly creates considerable enthusiasm among the attacking Americans. Another American officer carries a small portable siren.

Probably the most important development in the past month, however, has been the Eighth Army's ability to overcome fear of Chinese infiltration and encirclement. It has become fairly apparent that most United Nations units, if they keep their perimeter intact and have artillery and air support, can hold their own against a numerically superior enemy. Air drops keep a unit well-supplied and, if a situation becomes desperate, tank task forces are generally able to break through an encirclement.

The Eighth Army no longer has a terrible fear of having units cut off, a fear that formerly made divisions retreat whenever a break-through threatened. The Chinese have supply and reinforcement problems, too, now that they are operating so far from Manchuria.

Fundamentally, of course, the U.N. strategic position in Korea has not changed, and even the GIs in the line realize this. They kill the Chinese in vast numbers at a comparatively small price. But that does not bring the war to a successful conclusion; it only enhances the feeling of futility and deepens the realization that the problem of Korea cannot be settled by military pressure exerted from the southern end of the peninsula. Either a vastly wider campaign against Communist China, or political negotiations after a period of attritionary war, appears to offer the only solution to the current impasse. There may be other possibilities, but no one is talking about them at the present time.

The 'Black' Has Everything

This is the first of two articles on the black market.

By Ruth Cale

I RECENTLY joined Tel Aviv's black market for a few days. I know somebody who knew somebody who knew a certain restaurant, and on a Tuesday night, I ate a steak that was as big as the plate. It was a good steak and it cost IL.1.500. We were whisked off to a sidetable that was not so well lit, and there the waiter asked whether we wanted steak or another meat dish. After the meal, we were permitted to change to a brighter table for the coffee. It was all quite simple.

At the beginning, until the "tradesmen" have satisfied themselves that you are a bona fide customer, you may encounter slight inconveniences. But that doesn't take long. Until then, friends will make arrangements for you, deliver the goods themselves. At the moment — prices seem to be going up weekly — smoked tongue can be had for IL.5 a kilo, roast beef for about the same, ordinary beef for between IL.3.500 and IL.4.500, chicken for IL.1 more. There is also bacon, though that is more difficult to find, and ham which is very rare and costs about IL.8 a kilo.

Favoured Apartments

If you live in one of the new apartment houses that look as though you paid a great deal of money to buy yourself in, peddlers call all morning. They sell you toilet paper (last week the price was 200 pruta a roll, this week already 250), candles at 200 pruta, margarine and butter at between 300 and 350 pruta for 200 grams. Others come with toilet articles and offer imported soap of an inferior quality at 300 pruta a cake. When selling such soap, they tear off that part of the wrapper that gives away its origin.

There are also peddlers who sell sausage, from the very best Salami to the simple garlic type. They tour apartment houses as well as cafes. Certain grocers also sell sausage, and in a small restaurant in Tel Aviv I saw two big liver sausages in the frigidaire a few days ago. The origin of the sausage, which fetches anything between IL.4.500 and IL.6 a kilo, is mainly food parcels from abroad. There are people who sell part of the parcel, either because the sausage is not *kasher*, or simply because they like money better, to buy with it sugar, for instance, which now costs at least IL.2 per kilo. They get it right at the same grocery, so they can do a barter transaction.

Sausage And Sugar

I met a European merchant recently, who brought enormous quantities of Salami sausage to Israel by air. He said he was building a factory here and was visiting the country every few weeks. Part of the sausage he wanted to give away to people in a ma'abara, but when I told him that it was not *kasher* and he could not do such a thing, he took it away again, to give to "someone else." That sausage appeared a *few* days later in a restaurant he frequented.

The sugar is said to come mainly from the neighbouring countries. Beduin in the Negev buy it from Jordan or Egyptian traders at 150 pruta a kilo, sell it to merchants in Beersheba for 600 pruta. In Beersheba it changes hands again, the second merchant paying IL.1 for it, and undertaking to transport it to Tel Aviv for IL.1.200, and there it sells for IL.2.

The grocer can also give you American canned coffee, at IL.2 a tin, eggs (at between 80 and 100 pruta in Tel Aviv, 50 in a new immigrant town nearby), a bottle of oil for IL.1, a tin of American butter for IL.4.600. Eggs are also brought to your door direct by the farmers, who say they either have to take such prices or give up raising chickens, since they have to feed their chickens with bread of black market fodder.

Chocolate, and I mean export chocolate or Swiss, is available from peddlers who tour the cafes. The price is IL.4 per kilo. That price, however, is a "black black-market" price, for you can also buy a sterling in Lilienblum Street for IL.2 and go to a foreign exchange hotel and buy the chocolate direct.

Service Cigarettes

In the food line you also get sweets, from under-the-counter of certain sweets shops, at 300 pruta instead of 120 to 180 a quarter; bananas which come to about 100 pruta each, and imported jam at around 800 pruta to IL.1 a tin.

The only thing that is cheaper on the black market than on the "white" is cigarettes — those sold to the forces at 35 pruta per 20, which find their way into the civilian market at 150 pruta. The official price is 190 pruta. The only thing you can't get any more, even in the blackest of black markets, is cotton wool.

When you finish this paper send it to a friend abroad. This "letter" from you will be appreciated

SHOW BUSINESS LEADS THEATRE

The enormous success of light entertainers in Israel during the past year has been detrimental to the theatre whose box-office receipts, according to spokesmen, have sadly fallen. It seems that the public now decidedly prefers the more glamorous and easy-going stage offerings to the serious aspects of drama offered by our local theatre companies. And there is not enough pocket money about for both Rosario and Antonio, and, say, "The Doctor's Dilemma."

But this does not necessarily imply a deterioration of taste. A possible explanation is the vast increase in the non-Hebrew speaking public who are not able to understand the Hebrew theatre and seek their entertainment in song and dance. — Ms.

Experiment in Africa

By Patrick O'Donovan

UNDER the new Constitution, the Gold Coast now has a working government—something which a few months ago seemed less than likely. The appointment of eight Africans to the Executive Council in which resides an authority comparable to that of a British Cabinet was made after consultation between the Governor, the C.P.P. leaders (Convention People's Party) and the chiefs and notables elected by the territorial councils.

The fact that the C.P.P. agreed not to demand the whole Executive Council for their back-yard after they had all but swept the polls in the recent elections is a clear indication that at least for a time they are prepared to co-operate with the Administration.

Six of the new ministers are C.P.P. members. They include the party leader, Kwame Nkrumah, and Tommy Hutton Mills, who are the two members for Accra, K.A. Gbedemah, who was acting chairman of the party while Nkrumah was in gaol, and Kojo Botsio, the party secretary.

Archie Casley Hayford, a Kumasi lawyer, was also chosen. The sixth member, Ansah-Koi, is a very recent convert to the C.P.P., a sort of nationalist "fellow traveller," and his appointment received the only real opposition in the Assembly.

Forty-eight voted for his appointment while 29 voted against.

The other two members appointed were one from the Moslem Northern Territories which although they represent a quarter of the population have not shared in the nationalist fervour of the rest of the country and in politics are still happy and unsophisticated.

The eighth minister, who is likely to take charge of education, is one of the most respected men in the country, E. O. Asafu-Adjaye is of the Ashanti nation and has kept himself clear of the political hurly-burly.

The C.P.P. approval of the nomination of those two territorial members is an encouraging sign. The C.P.P. now control a Government which can claim to represent almost every district and African interest in the country, except that of chiefs who can see nothing in the new Constitution but a progressive dwindling of their powers. It is a good start for the boldest constitutional experiment that Africa has ever seen.

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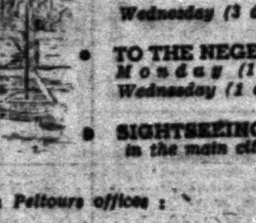

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FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

MARCH 18 — MARCH 24, 1951

DATE:	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday, March 18	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London
	L.A.I.	Rome, Vienna
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
Monday, March 19	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
Tuesday, March 20	K.L.M.	Teheran
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	S.A.A.	Khartoum, Nairobi, Johannesburg
Wednesday, March 21	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
Thursday, March 22	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York
	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
Friday, March 23	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	L.A.I.	Rome
Saturday, March 24	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Vienna

FROM HAIFA PORT

[illegible] "ARTSA" sailing on March 22 to Genoa and Marseille
[illegible] "CHAMPOLLION" sailing on March 22 to Naples, Genoa, Alexandria, Beirut.
[illegible] "PHILIPPO GRIMANI" sailing on March 23 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.
(The above is subject to alteration without notice)

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HARRY HOUDINI WAS "PRINCE OF SHOWMEN"

Memories of a Master Magician

By Stuart O. Hale

PROVIDENCE, N.A.N.A.—

WHEN a medium tried to get through to Harry Houdini recently, with some of the top mystical figures in the land in attendance, Bert Clark of this city sat back and chuckled. 76-year-old Bert and Felix Wendelschaefer, operator of the old Providence Opera House, and Houdini, had a compact. Whoever died first would send a message to the others.

"I haven't heard a thing yet," said Bert.

In vest and shirt, his pockets bulging with pencils, pens, comb and cigars, Bert is one of Providence's most interesting businessmen, a maker of keys and opener of defiant locks. He was his confidant when the "Prince of Showmen" was in Rhode Island, helped design his equipment, and until recently had guarded the details of his relationships with the great mystifier.

A short time ago, Bert decided that maybe there were those who would be interested in how Houdini operated, how this man who died in 1926 created a reputation which has become almost a myth.

"Everybody knows," said Bert the other day, "how I met Houdini, how I heard he was coming to town and challenged him to get out of a pair of handcuffs I had made. Before the performance he came into the shop and asked to inspect the handcuffs and key. I showed them to him. Then he handed them back and looked up, laughing. 'You might as well give me a key,' he said, 'because if you don't I'll just go out and have one made.' He opened his hand and showed me a bit of wax on which he had taken an imprint of the key while he held it. So I gave him a key."

Keys may have had something to do with it. Houdini, the son of a Wisconsin rabbi, had once worked as an apprentice to a locksmith. He could open almost any lock, and anything he didn't know about the devices Bert did.

Houdini's Jail Breaks

Keys did the job when Houdini made his famous jail escapes, Bert recalled. An escape from the local jail was one of his standard publicity stunts preceding a stage performance.

"It was very simple, but it took a great showman to carry it off. What many people don't know is that jail locks are pretty similar. A key to a cell in Columbus, Ohio, for example, might fit a lock in Providence. And another thing — the same key will unlock all the cells in a jail."

So Houdini came to town a few days before his sensational escape was to take place and called on the police. He had to find a way to be alone in one of the offices for a few minutes.

Bert chuckled softly. "He would tell the policemen they couldn't handcuff him in such a way that he couldn't get loose. And then he'd make them leave the room — to protect his professional secrets. Then he worked fast, off with the cuffs and a quick search for the keys to the cells."

If the keys were like those in his own extensive collection, Houdini was all set. If they were different, he would "borrow" one, have a duplicate made and return it if possible.

"Then came the inspection of the cell. The usual jail cell is a pretty barren place — a cot, a lavatory, a wooden bench. Houdini would make quite a show of examining the cell and at one point quietly put his key under the seat of the bench with stickum. When they put him in the cell he was stripped and searched. Then the cell was searched. Houdini helped, picking up the wooden bench, making sure that one hand gripped it at the place where the key was attached."

"You know," said Bert, "the explanation of his escapes is so simple that it's hard to see how he could have fooled people so easily. His milk-can mystery, for instance."

The milk can, into which Houdini was stuffed, was closed with a metal lid fastened by a whole ring of padlocks. But the can could be opened without disturbing the locks. The entire neck of the can, its edges hidden in a flange of the metal, could be lifted off.

Houdini

The great escape artist and magician once had a go at a Boston hot-water boiler which almost proved a match for him.

A Tussle With a Boiler

He visited Bert in his locksmithing shop shortly before the hot-water-boiler tussle, and said uneasily:

"You know, Bert, they keep thinking up harder and harder escapes for me to do all the time. I don't know where it's going to end."

"Harry came down from Boston one day," Clark recalled, " and said 'Bert, I need your help in getting out of a boiler. They're going to rivet me in.'

"Do you know how you are going to get out?" I asked. He said, 'No, but I've got to do it. The boiler is already on display in the lobby of a Boston theatre.'

"We went to Boston to look at it. It was like a regular hot-water boiler, about two feet in diameter, with riveted caps on the ends. I took careful measurements.

"The cap was held on by long bolts which crossed at right angles. Once in place, the ends were riveted. I made some exact duplicates but put screw threads on the ends where the rivets went. Then I made two nuts which looked exactly like rivet heads."

Bert said they hid the special bolts and fake rivets in the hollow legs of the frame which supported the cloth cabinet Houdini always used to place around the thing from which he was to escape.

Next the conspirators made a tiny pipe cutter and took it apart. Houdini hid the parts about his person. "He was a master at that," said Bert. "He frequently carried a whole bunch of keys on a ring which searchers never found.

"We were ready. The night of the performance I stood in the wings with Franz, Houdini's man. They put him in the boiler — it was on its side — and put the cap on. Then the bolts were shoved through and riveted tight."

The band began to play as the cabinet was placed around the boiler.

"Houdini's plan was simple. Inside the boiler, he was to assemble his little pipe cutter, cut the bolts and knock them through, climb out, insert the fake bolts and screw on the rivets, tighten them, hide the originals and the pipe cutter and emerge."

That was the plan, but time passed and Houdini failed to appear. The audience sat frozen in their seats, completely quiet.

Inside the boiler, perspiration covered Houdini's body as he strained to push the cut bolts through their holes. In the careful planning no thought had been given to the tiny curled flange of metal the pipe cutter turned up on each side as it severed a bolt. These little metal collars jammed in the holes of the cover.

About 15 minutes had passed since the cover had been riveted shut. Then Houdini tried one last effort. He took his pipe cutter apart and found that he was able to insert one of the pieces against the end of a bolt. Using another piece as a hammer, he tapped the bolts out, one by one.

"To my knowledge," said Bert, "no one ever discovered the fake rivets, or, if they did, never knew why they were there."

Houdini never pretended he possessed any supernatural ability in performing his tricks and bitterly attacked those who did.

'Prince of Showmen'

Called by his fellow artists "The Prince of Showmen," he died on Oct. 31,1926, in Detroit. Eight days before, while in Montreal, he allowed a group of college students to visit him in his dressing room. "He had the ability to 'set' himself," said Bert. "He used to challenge you to hit him as hard as you could in the stomach. He'd set himself and it didn't matter how powerful you were, it was just like hitting a wall."

One of the visitors in the Montreal dressing room smashed his fist against Houdini's tightened stomach. Then, just as Houdini relaxed his muscles, a second blow was struck. Houdini never recovered.

Soviet Sphere Of Influence Grows

By Leonard J. Schweitzer

WASHINGTON, N.A.N.A.—

SOVIET Russia now rules directly or otherwise controls 752,876,000 people living in an area of 13,415,000 square miles. This represents a population increase of 600,000,000 or about 350 per cent over the 1939 total. The territorial increase is more than 5,000,000 square miles or about 26 per cent.

Communist China alone accounts for 450,000,000 people and 3,750,000 square miles.

In 1939, Soviet Russia's home territory, the only area in the hands of world Communism, contained 170,467,000 inhabitants. Today the Communist countries have more than 200,000,000 inhabitants. Twenty-four million of the new total come from such directly annexed areas as Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Eastern Poland, Finnish Karelia and Rumanian Bessarabia and Bukovina. The remainder represents a natural increase in population.

But the huge increase in Communist-controlled population and territory does not tell the full story. During the same period of time the Western world, now lined up against further Soviet expansion, lost areas it once held containing 560,000,000 people and 1,000,000 square miles.

Part of this loss—the Soviet-occupied areas of Germany and Austria with 21,000,000 people and 53,000 square miles, and the Eastern European satellites with 70,500,000 people and 351,000 square miles—has been a direct gain to Russia.

The other part, consisting of India and Burma from the British Empire and Indonesia, formerly belonging to the Netherlands, is a subtraction from Western strength rather than an addition to Soviet might.

However, separation of these areas from the West has enabled the Communists to interfere in them to a great extent. For example, the local Communist parties in India, Burma and Indonesia are considerably stronger than they were while the territories were still attached to the West.

Besides these losses of territory, the West has been weakened since 1939 by the events of the war which brought vast changes in the population and areas it still holds. Western Germany with about 48,000,000 inhabitants is just a shadow of its pre-war self in both a military and industrial sense.

France, Italy, Belgium and Holland together have 104,000,000 inhabitants and 357,000 square miles. But all four were hard hit by the war and by the subsequent increase in local Communist strength. Indo-China with 25,000,000 people remains with France, but its 285,000 square miles are ravaged by Communist guerrilla forces.

U.K.'s Medieval Sabbath Laws

Do you indulge in "sports or pastimes on Sundays? If so, you are breaking the law," recently reported the London Sunday Express, and you may be fined for so doing. Jerusalemites who are waiting to see what the Municipality's proposed Sabbath laws will amount to will be interested to read the following survivals of Medieval laws in Britain.

Do you go boating on Sunday? Unless "under extraordinary occasion," or with the permission of a Justice of the Peace, you are again committing an offence, for which the fine is 5s.

But travellers on the Thames are exempt by a special Act.

What about that man who comes in on Sunday mornings to do odd jobs?

If gardening is his regular occupation he is breaking the law. And you are liable to a fine of 5s. for aiding and abetting him.

For the law says that no tradesman, artificer, workman, or labourer shall carry on his normal job on Sunday. Farmers and barbers, as well as professional men, are exempt.

Many Snares

Every member of the Church of England is bound by law to go to church each Sunday. There they must remain "orderly and soberly during the time of Common Prayer, preaching, and the Divine Service."

Penalty for non-attendance — ecclesiastical censure — is, however, obsolete, at least for laymen.

Contrary to widely held belief, a cheque bearing a Sunday date is valid. But generally a contract signed on Sunday is not.

The Sunday laws contain many snares for shopkeepers. There were over 30,000 convictions in one recent year alone for Sunday trading.

Must Not Kill

A baker may prepare dough for Monday's bread. But to bake it on Sunday is an offence.

He may, however, bake puddings and pies "for the poor."

A butcher must not kill on Sunday. But he may dress meat. To break the law may cost him 6s. 8d.— to be divided among the poor of the parish in which he does the killing.

Milk may only be sold before 9 a.m. and after 4 p.m. Mackerel may be sold before and after Divine Service.

A Deptford shopkeeper fined £1 in 1948 for selling a child a birthday card on Sunday, was told by the magistrate: "You can sell newspapers, periodicals, sweets, and tobacco, but not a birthday card."

A Naval Ban

While Army and Royal Air Force courts martial may be held on Sunday, a naval court martial is forbidden on that day.

A jury may not give its verdict on Sunday. A prisoner whose term ends on a Sunday must be released the day before.

You cannot be arrested on a civil debt on Sunday. But you may surrender voluntarily!

You must not play billiards or bagatelle publicly on Sunday. If caught the owner faces a fine of £10.

To kill hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game or bustards is an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding £5.

300 Years Old

The prohibition of Sunday entertainment generally is due to a law of 1780 passed in consequence of the Gordon riots.

M.P.s are pressing Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney-General, to revise these old Sunday Observance Acts, some of which go back more than 300 years.

When Parliament comes to discuss them, M.P.s no doubt will bear in mind the words of Sir William Blackstone, one of Britain's greatest legal authorities.

He said: "The keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to a State, considered merely as a civil institution."

BERNARD DREW

Glasgow Jewish Arts Festival

AN unusual festival of the arts recently came to an end in Glasgow. Its sponsors were the local Jewish community, and they entitled their activities "A Festival of Jewish Arts." There has been an art exhibition, especially interesting from the point of view of modern painting and sculpture, a fascinating display of valuable antiquities, an impressive show of Hebrew and Yiddish literature, lectures on art and literature, recitals of music, celebrity concerts, films, and also a two week's season of "The Dybbuk," a Jewish classic of the theatre.

The festival — it is a pioneer effort — has excited so much interest in Jewish intellectual circles that it is likely to be taken on a tour of English provincial cities, while a move is being made in London to follow Glasgow's example with a similar exhibition during the Festival of Britain.

Impressive Painters

Among the painters represented were artists of such widely different schools as Johan Zoffany, a founder of the Royal Academy, and a modernist like Amadeo Modigliani. The Impressionists were also represented by among others Camille and Lucien Pissarro.

Outstanding among the moderns were two Modiglianis — "Le Jeune Garcon" and "Portrait of Baranowski," two paintings in the same genre — a fascination for neurotic personality expressed with great skill and subtle satire. There was also an extraordinary Soutine "La Dame en Bleu," as well as that painter's lecherously effective "La Folle." Of specifically Jewish interest was Jacob Kramer's "Day of Atonement," a powerful work conveying the emotion and dedication of that day. A comparable painting, in subject and style, was Jankel Adler's "The Cohen" (The Priest). Joseph Herman, the Polish Jewish artist, who has elected to live at Ystradgynlais, among the miners of Swansea valley, was represented by several pictures, notably "Sundown at Ystradgynlais" and "Welsh Miners." (By some strange quirk of nature not uncommon among artists Herman finds himself at home among the Welsh miners, but there seems to be nothing sentimental in his friendship with these people.). Included in the exhibition were no fewer than five of Marc Chagall's works, one of them an arresting self - portrait. Among the sculptors there was, inevitably, Jacob Epstein, a selfportrait in bronze, and "The Girl with the Gardenias," not among the most exciting of Epstein's work. George Ehrlich showed two conventional bronzes, and Benno Schotz, an extremely Jewish and effective interpretation of "Moses, the Sculptor."

These are only a few of the 127 works which were on show, and such names as Mark Gertler, Jules Pascin, and Louis Marcoussis, the cubist, are omitted.

Marrano Relics

As for the antiquities, about 300 pieces valued at about £100,000, have been on display, two thirds of the exhibits coming from the Gustave Tuck Collection in the Mocatta Library, University College, London. Most of the antiquities dated from the sixteenth century on, and consisted of Scrolls of the Law, and gold and silver ornaments associated with synagogal ritual and decoration. Of exceptional interest among the antiquities were relics of the Marrano period in the history of Spanish Jewry. Among them were one of the tiny Hebrew Bibles which the Marrano Jews read and repeated to their nominally Catholic children in the secrecy of their cellars.

Yiddish Revived

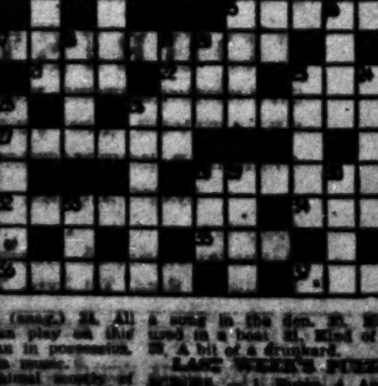
A vital part of the exhibition has been the literature, especially the Yiddish section. Yiddish, a language which is a thousand years old, and which has been written for something like five hundred years, suffered almost a mortal blow with the Nazi destruction of Polish Jewry. But journalists, writers and poets, survivors of the camps, have come forth to write once more in their native Yiddish, the Yiddish some had forgotten or had relinquished. Many of these men and women (those who have not gone to Israel), live in the Argentine and other South American countries, where they have established a flourishing Yiddish press. Many of their productions were on show here at Glasgow.

These notes touch on only a few aspects of an extremely interesting and valuable exhibition, and leaves out, for example, the production by Avrom Greenbaum of the remarkable "Dybbuk," a play reminiscent of Lorca, and which Stanislavski had once planned to put on in Moscow.

It is a great tribute to Glasgow Jewry that they should have organized this exhibition, not in a spirit of chauvinism, but as Benno Schotz said, to take stock for the first time of Jewish achievements, especially in the graphic arts.

MORRIS LINDEN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. A yellowish colour. 4. Many a diver makes one. 8. Baby can wear it either way. 10. The diva's eager to come back. 13. Upset Dan's mild. 14. Go back to the regimental hinge? 15. Lagers in beds. 17. An overheated condition. 21. A last hope broadcast. 22. Place to see a lovely finish. 23. Descriptive of a Chinaman's tail. 26. Furniture for the team directors? 27. A capital place. 28. Would he find the depth of a cistern? 31. "A reading" (anag.) 34. All there. 35. You can play on this table. 36. The man in possession. 37. A character in music.

DOWN. — 1. [illegible] use in a boat. 2. [illegible] by moonlight? 3. Mail sorters should know where it is. 5. Woman who made a Greek letter late. 6. Girl in an American novel. 7. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] seven to me. 12. Put some clothes on. 13. A high-sounding island. 16. [illegible] [illegible] announcement. 18. Might be Erin. 20. [illegible] possibly decrepit? [illegible] a song in the den. 30. May be used in a boat. 31. Kind of knot. 33. A bit of a drunkard.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. [illegible]. 4. Amanda. 8. Cos. 10. [illegible]. 13. Neurotic. 14. Foreign. 15. Gent-ly. 17. Publisher. 21. S.O.S. 22. War. 23. Sob (bon-s). 26. Badminton. 27. Action. 28. [illegible]. 33. Hooligan. 34. [illegible]. 35. Fit. 36. Banner. 37. Sand.

DOWN. — 1. Buff. 2. Moor. 3. Long. 5. Marker. 6. Nut. 7. Secret. 9. Ben (Ben-gal). 11. Locket. 12. Wells. 15. Germ. 16. Trot (fox-trot). 18. Boot. 19. Swan (Swan-sea). 20. Had. 22. [illegible]. 24. [illegible]. 25. Pathos. 29. [illegible]. 30. Ton. 31. Unit. 32. Tent. 33. Yard. 35. Cog.

ON THE AIR

TEL AVIV: 42.9, 33.3 & 522 M.; JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service, 6.35 Exercises, 6.45 Musical Clock (R), 7.15 Melodies, 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar, 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R), 10.30 Music from the Movies (R), 10.45 Music (R), 11.00 Ballet Music (R), 11.45 Spanish Songs (R), 12.00 N. Break for Music. 12.30 Programme for Hospitals. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Light Music (R). 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Classical Request Programme. 6.15 "The Political Scene." 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.45 "As the People Unite:" Immigrants Programme. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Commentaries. 8.45 Shabbat Reading. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: "The Golden Spinning Wheel" (Dvorak): B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham; Piano Concerto (Mozart), London Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Dr. Malcolm Sargent, Soloist: Arthur Schnabel; Overture "Romeo & Juliet" (Tchaikowsky), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Serge Koussevitzky. 10.30 Israel Melodies (R). 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.00 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Sinfonia from "Easter" Oratorio (Bach); Oboe Concerto [illegible]; Eleven Viennese Dances (Beethoven); "Le Rouet d'Omphale" (Saint-Saens); Symphony for Strings (Honegger). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Bassoon Orchestra (Vivaldi); "Wanderer" (Schubert-Liszt); "Francesca di Rimini" (Tchaikowsky). 12.00 N. Soldiers' Programme. 12.45 Request Programme. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: First Trio for Strings (Milhaud); Toccata for Piano (Sternberg); The String Quartets by Bartok, Quartet No. 4. 5.00 "Lucia di Lammermoor:" Opera by Donizetti, Act 1 (R). 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture." 6.30 Shabbat Tunes (R). 6.45 Talk. 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.45 "Hamavdil." 7.48 Talk by Y. Jacobson. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Guest Talk. 9.00 Melave Malka. 9.30 Dance Music (R). 10.30 Dance Music (R). 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3 M.): 7.00 p.m. Yiddish. 7.30 p.m. Ladino; 7.40 p.m. French.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 12.00 "Oneg Shabbat." 12.15 "Sidelights from the Press": by G. Shachter. Tomorrow: 12.00 Melave Malka. 12.15 Spotlight. 12.30 My Job "Engineering:" by Patwa.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.32 and 24.92 M.): 6.30 News. 6.40 News Talk. 6.45 "British Album." Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 Focus on Israel Affairs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (215, 224 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.32 Operas. 7.20 Today's Events. 7.25 Bible Reading. 7.30 Haganah Stories. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 Shabbat Readings. 9.00 "The Camp Dance." 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.32 Melodies. 6.45 Town Major's Report. 7.00 Military Band. 7.20 Today's Events. 7.25 Works by Prokofieff. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Legends. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

WHERE MASTERS FAILED

North: S. A Q J 3; H. 10 7; D. Q J 10 4 3; C. Q 8

West: S. K 5; H. 9 5 3 2; D. K 8 7 6; C. 10 6 2

East: S. 10 9 8 7 6 2; D. 2; C. K 9 7 3

South: S. 4; H. A K Q 8 4; D. A 9 5; C. A J 5 4

Here is another interesting hand from the Bermuda Championship games.

South 1	West 2	North 3	East 4
1H	—	2N	—
3C	—	3NT	—
4D	—	4NT all pass	

1) Crawford, 2) Gudmund, 3) Schenken, 4) Thorfin.

Once we agree that the hand should not be played in a slam because of the many hazards involved, then Schenken's final bid is logical by all standards: — game at fourtrumps should be worth more than eleven or even twelve tricks in a minor suit.

But Schenken was not at his best in manipulating the cards. East opened with the ten of spades, West put up the king, and declarer won with the ace. He next pushed the queen of diamonds, West wisely refusing to win, and at the next diamond East threw a spade. Schenken therefore called for dummy's ace and tried the hearts. This still again brought him little success: — when the third round came, East shed another spade.

How should declarer now re-enter his hand? He could try a club to the queen; but if the king was on the on-side, then nothing more would stave off defeat. Declarer therefore preferred to let opponents open up the suit for him and put West into the lead with a fourth heart.

If East had been farsighted enough to keep all his clubs, West could now have cashed his king of diamonds and exit with a club, leaving Schenken to stew in his own juice with all those established spades and diamonds. But East had unfortunately let go a club, and West perforce returned a spade. This unexpected bit of good fortune enabled lucky declarer to romp home with eleven tricks.

It is rather surprising that Schenken had failed to take his safety precautions. The obvious weak link was the lack of entries into the closed hand, and the first and foremost thing to do was to provide for an entry at the right moment. Since both of dummy's low diamonds are needed to force the reentry, it was most unwise to use them for a finesse. The safety play calls for the lead of a club to dummy's knave; whether this wins or fails, it will immediately establish the tenth trick, with good prospects for an additional overtrick or two.

We shall see next Friday how the opposing European team fared on this hand at the other table.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Knitwear Scores At Export Show

By Helen Rossi

LAST night's export show of the Union of Israel Fashion Industries at the Sharon Hotel marked ten years of strenuous effort on the part of the Union to build up the industry and develop exports. Among the obstacles which they have overcome are — wars, boycotts, international trade restrictions, lack of raw materials and foreign currency. Notwithstanding all this an export market has been developed and Israel's Fashion Industry will play its part at the Utrecht Fair next month, and also in the Canadian International Fair in May and June.

Knitwear, which runs second to raincoats in the export list — took pride of place at last night's show. Local manufacturers of knitwear have come a long way from the classic sweaters and cardigans, and have developed models whose stylish casualness should claim attention in almost any country.

A notable exhibit was a combination of rabbit's hair and wool which had a simple blue skirt, a lilac sweater with blue dots, and a small reversible cape. A forage cap of the same material was worn with it. Some variation of this outfit might do very well for El Al Hostesses who are still bound by the uniforms worn by other airlines. Another original contribution was the "battle dress" made of an attractive black and white weave, that was both practical and handsome.

Evening Sweaters

Also in black and white weave was an effective four piece outfit that had a loose jacket with a three quarter sleeve, black skirt and sweater and emerald green waistcoat. It was worn with a small green bonnet. All these "casuals" will do for practically any occasion. After this came a sleeved, bare-shouldered black sweater with just a small band of midnight blue accentuating the decolletage. With its black skirt and simple cape banded in blue it looked like a simple smart daytime outfit.

There were several good coats, especially one fitted model in red "horoshay," a new imported material which is a combination of horsehair and wool. The completely reversible coats — with plain colour on one side and plaid on the other—were well done and were really all-purpose coats.

Raincoats, which have had an unprecedented success on the export market, were well tailored and had novel hood and collar fastenings.

Formal Lines

Using local materials, a cocoa brown vistra linen suit was impeccably tailored, while a white linen frock used embroidered stylized *sabras* as the decorative motif on a jacket which can be converted into a tied-on panel.

Imported ottoman ripe made an attractive red cocktail frock whose simple, slightly flared skirt and straight bodice had only a pleated jabot for trimming. In emerald green this same material was made up into a formal baretop gown with shoulder-length evening gloves. Its only trimmings were small bands of paillettes. The princess line wedding dress which brought the show to a close was charming and graceful, but we should have liked to see a complete break-away from this extreme formality in a frock that goes out in an Israel export collection.

The export of furs has done exceedingly well in the past few seasons. There is a demand for the expert handling of both the raw material and the finished product. Canadian minks, broadtails, Persian lambs and foxes predominate, being fashioned into tailored coats, jackets, capes and stoles with today's fitted lines.

Paris Dictates

In general, skirts are shorter and mostly pencil slim, following the dictates of Paris. While the craftsmanship is by and large excellent, the thirty members exhibiting last night rely too heavily on Paris for their inspiration. The industry lacks designers and stylists of originality and it would be a pity if Israel's hopes of becoming a new fashion centre were forfeited through excessive reliance on imported styles.

Hats were by Steiner of Tel Aviv, who made excellent use of the very rough straws. Shoes were by Beny, who had to reshape a complete new collection since the original lot was destroyed by a recent fire in his Tel Aviv shop. Jewellery was from Bijou and Haarnak's beautiful bags accompanied the outfits.

New Legislation On Status of Women

POST Reporter

"THE allegation, frequently made, that men and women are unequal before the law in Israel is based on the letter of the law, rather than on the reality in the Israel courts." This statement was made by Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney-General, speaking this week on "Legislation on the Status of Women" before the Jerusalem branch of the Israel Association of University Women.

"The proposed new legislation," he continued, "is therefore an expression of sympathy, rather than a remedy of an actual need. Those disqualifications of women, which the Ministry of Justice seeks to abolish with its recently prepared legislation, have, for the most part, been a dead letter for many years, both in Rabbinical and civil courts. Nor is there any need for special legislation to safeguard the emancipated position which women here have acquired."

Mr. Cohen added, however, that on the other hand even the most progressive legislation cannot change the actual position for women in those circles where views on women's rights still belong to a previous age. This can only be achieved by education, and by the example of the more progressive elements of the population.

In support of his statement regarding the absence of actual discriminations, Mr. Cohen recalled that, although according to Jewish law, women are disqualified as witnesses in court, as judges and as guardians, in actual fact they have appeared as witnesses, even in the Rabbinical courts, for many years. Three women are at present sitting as regular magistrates, and several others are members of Anti-Profiteering Tribunals. Women are also appointed as guardians without any difficulty. The proposed legislation, however, would give a legal stamp of approval to the actual position. As to guardianship, it proposes that either parent should be considered the natural guardian, in case of a divorce the court should decide with whom the children are to remain.

The Bill also proposes that the property of married women, whether acquired before or after their marriage, shall not be affected by the fact of their marriage. Thirdly a revision of the laws of inheritance is proposed, whereby all the inequality which existed in the Jewish law between widow and widower, son and daughter will be abolished.

The proposed legislation on the status of women does not touch the existing rules of divorce, whereby only the husband can divorce his wife, but the wife cannot divorce her husband. This disqualification may, however, be corrected by a proposed amendment to the Criminal Law, which may also seek to abolish the existing exemptions from the prohibition of bigamy.

It is not intended at present to propose the introduction of civil marriage in Israel. Civil marriage is considered invalid by the Orthodox, and the result of its introduction would be that Jews born of a marriage concluded before the civil authorities only, would be disqualified as marriage partners in the eyes of the Orthodox. The present proposals of the Ministry of Justice have received the approval of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Mr. Cohen pointed out a number of important differences between the legislation proposed by the Ministry of Justice, and the more numerous and far-reaching proposals made by Mrs. Rachel Kagan, the W.I.Z.O. member of the Knesset. Mrs. Kagan's proposals amount to a small code of family legislation, instead of mere reforms of the status of women. Mrs. Kagan also wants to transfer the jurisdiction in all family disputes from the Rabbinical courts to special Family Tribunals. Regarding the property of married women, Mrs. Kagan suggests that all property acquired after the marriage shall be the common property of husband and wife, and shall be equally divided between them upon the dissolution of the marriage.

Meat In Our Time

By Ivor Brown

LONDON. — SHAKESPEARE received one of the loudest laughs recently during the "Old Vic's" production of "Henry V." It was in the scene where the French Duke of Orleans remarks, "The English are sorely out of beef." He could have added mutton, veal and pork, too. John Bull has become a nick-name sadly unsuitable. He ought to be Johnnie Bread-Grumbs now.

As to the political and economic causes of all this, let others dispute. The fact remains that the people so long famous for their "*Roastif*" have rarely seen the noble sirloin on the family table for more than a decade. The huge baron of beef has utterly vanished and as for that Yorkshire mammoth of meaty succulence, a Barnsley Chop, shall we ever look upon or taste the like of it again? I understand that a Barnsley Chop, for which pilgrimages were made by the covetous carnivores of the North, was about a quarter of a saddle of specially-fed mutton (per person) specially prepared.

I would like to have seen revived the simple, native, and satisfactory title of Chop-House. But is there any sense in doing that now? The British have been accused of displaying a foolish sense of inferiority in naming their feeding places. Why should John Bull dine in a Restaurant, while Mary Bull takes her tea in a Cafe? The Chop-House was native and simple. It seated its patrons in partitioned pews and fed them on steaks and chops which, in some cases, customers could select in the raw. They were attended by waiters of aboriginal stock, mature men of character, if not of "chic," grave counsellors about the best choice of the day.

They were obstinate, inflexible places, these Chop-Houses. They took no notice of the weather. I remember, in a scorching July, that one of these haunts, which proclaimed its tit-bits to the passers-by, announced "Special To-day. Steak and Kidney Pudding and Baked Albert Roll." (Baked Albert was a hot monster of suety sweetness). No truckling to the thermometer then. No nonsense about salads and ice creams.

Women were not much welcomed in Chop-Houses and did not much care about them. They were not smart, possibly not scrupulously clean. I would not have chosen to investigate the kitchen. The emergence of women as town-workers wanting meals out was all in favour of the snack-bar and all against the Chop-House.

If the chops themselves had not vanished, the houses probably would have gone. And the great days of the Grill Room have gone, too, the Grill Room with its huge bank of red-hot coal on which your steak was speedily grilled according to the degree of "done-ness" that you specified. John Bull now applies himself, perforce, to meat substitutes, Meat Loaf and the like in which the baker's part has been so much greater than the butcher's.

Blind-Eye Men

We have become a nation of compulsory vegetarians. Let us admit that meat-eaters, or most of them, have been blind-eye men. We preferred not to think about the slaughter-house. Lamb in the fields looked so charming, lamb on the plate so satisfying and alluring. But the intermediate stage was, happily and easily, forgotten. The humane carnivore can be accused of being a humbug.

But suppose we did all resolve to forswear forever the meats of the field and concentrate on its milk and vegetable matter. The economic results would have to be faced. The male calves, apart from a few breeding bulls, would either be killed at birth or fed and reared solely for leather, which would make leather impossibly expensive. It is dear enough as it is.

And the same with sheep. If they were only pastured to give wool, the price of wool, already tremendously high, would soar still further when all the sales to butchers were cut out. A totally vegetarian world would have to warm itself with cotton, even in the cold climates, and walk on what leather-substitutes it could find. That might be possible, but it would strangely upset the economy of all hill-farmers, and many nations, and of our Dominions not least.

Carnivore have been regarded as stupid; beef-witted obtuseness has been linked with beef-eating. Falstaff took the opposite view and regarded fish as the enemy.

"There's never none of these demure boys come to any proof; for thin drink doth so over-cool their blood and the making many fish-meals that they fall into a kind of male green-sickness; then, when they marry, they get wenches; they are generally fools and cowards."

I do not suppose there is much medical support for that opinion. And it has to be remembered that English fish were forbidden to serve meat at all during Lent. The roaring boys of Tudor times had, even as we do, their times of meat-starvation.

Meat Eating Authors

I refuse to believe the contrary view that authors and artists always work best on cabbages and sweets. Tennyson liked his chop and his pint of port served by the plump head-waiter at the Cock, and Thackeray said Ruskin, "settled like a meat-fly on whatever we had got for dinner." But nowadays the British writer must build his masterpiece on starch and fish and some of them "still come to proof." One cannot lay down certain laws on the way of all flesh and its creative effects upon the brain and the imagination.

Omar was paradisically comforted by:—

A book of verses underneath the bough
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread and thou
Beside me singing and the wilderness,

and perhaps after all, the poet of today can somehow manage with modern beer and a slice of Veal Loaf. "Thou" no doubt, can still be helpful, provided She does not irritate us by chanting the familiar lines, which, though few know it, first occur in Henry Fielding's "Grub Street Opera," hymning the "Roast Beef of old England."

That famous Pierrot party, the Co-Optimists of 25 years ago, had a great Roast Beef of England song, too, and people then made quips about the Roast Beef of Old Argentine. But that is not a joking subject now. When the Gilbert and Sullivan revivals for the Festival of Britain begin at the Savoy, we shall hear in "Patience" of the fellow who "dines off chops and roly-poly pudding with avidity." Chops in the plural, not cutlet in the lean and scraggy singular. Far away and long ago.

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America's Newest Woman Diplomat Faces Double Job

By Dale Kramer

A DIPLOMAT, according to Webster's dictionary, is one skilled in international diplomacy; one having tact and address. Judged on experience in formal diplomacy, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, first Negro member of the U.S. mission to the U.N., is a rank amateur. But in tact and address she has been a quiet sensation since taking her seat as an alternate delegate in September.

Tact is something in which Mrs. Sampson was widely experienced before assuming her new role. No one moves up on Chicago's hard-pitted South Side, as she did, from social worker to probation officer to successful trial attorney, without a thorough working knowlege of human relations. While recognizing the high honour of President Truman's selection of her for an important world diplomatic post, she realized that her contribution would have to come out of her own background. Consequently, she remains frank and down to earth.

Putting a finger to a brown cheek, she said matter-of-factly not long ago, "The colour of this is the reason I'm so busy out here at Lake Success." Though aware of the figures, she hadn't quite realized until she made a round-the-world trip last year that the skins of two-thirds of the world's inhabitants are coloured. Now she isn't surprised that many representatives of the coloured people find it easier to talk over their problems with her than with white delegates. Much preliminary work is done outside the official sessions, and her social invitations are more numerous than are those of most delegation members. In addition, she has been holding informal luncheons at Lake Success to thrash over problems.

The fast pace Mrs. Sampson has set for herself reaches its peak sometime between midnight and three o'clock in the morning, while she is lying in bed thinking over the events of the day and planning for the next. Only after the midnight oil has begun to burn is she able to find time for concentrated thinking.

Early Riser

No matter what time she gets her thought agenda cleared away and is asleep, she is up by 7 a.m. By 8.30 she is at the U.S. mission headquarters in a nearby office building for an initial glance at her mail. There is a delegation meeting at 9.15, followed by sessions with technical advisers. By noon she is usually on her way to a U.N. session.

With her strong and warm presence and resonant voice, Mrs. Sampson is an effective speaker, but it was only fairly recently that she overcame stage fright. As an attorney, she had usually waived a jury trial, feeling more confident when directing herself to one person. When called on to read a paper to a women's or civic group, there was, she admits, some shaking of her knees and the paper.

The change came during the 72-day journey she made last year as a member of the World Town Hall Seminar, which visited 14 world capitals and stopped off at many other points. The group, organized by George V. Denny Jr., moderator of the Town Meeting of the Air, contained representatives of 28 national organizations. (They were in Israel last summer).

Mrs. Sampson represented the National Council of Negro Women, of whose executive committee she was chairman. Since the organization lacked the required funds to pay her expenses, she dug down into her own savings for $5,000 to meet them. In Karachi she had a chance to be reimbursed: the Pakistan Women's League presented her with a purse of an equal sum. But in what Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, later called an extraordinary piece of gracious diplomacy, she promptly gave it back for the league's work.

With Town Hall Group

Mrs. Sampson was elected president of the Seminar for the Town Hall groups, and after returning home, she set out on a nationwide speaking tour. When an aide of President Truman telephoned her in Boston, where she was filling a platform engagement, and inquired whether she would accept a place in the U.S. mission to the U.N., she didn't give a thought to whether a bit of coyness was proper etiquette. She consented at once. She knew that it would be all right with her husband, Joseph E. Clayton, a Chicago attorney.

Mrs. Sampson was able to assume at once a schedule which would be back-breaking for most others for the reason that long ago a double work day had become part of her pattern of life. The pattern, as a matter of fact, was an integral part of the Pittsburgh home of her parents. Her mother became a milliner to supplement the salary of her husband, a shipping clerk in a cleaning and dyeing establishment. But that was not sufficient for the education of their eight children. Consequently Edith had to earn a part of her school expenses.

After attending the New York School of Social Work, she married and went to Chicago, where she got a job making a survey of South-Side conditions for the YWCA. At the same time, she continued her social-work education at the University of Chicago. Later, she attended night sessions of the John Marshall Law School and worked in the daytime as a probation officer for the Juvenile Court of Cook County. Her job was to investigate cases of neglected children, juvenile crimes and the like. She went on to receive the only master of law degree ever awarded a woman by the graduate school of Loyola University. She was licensed to practise law in Illinois in 1927 and in 1934 was admitted to practise before the Supreme Court.

Racial Equality Gradual

As social worker, probation investigator and attorney, mostly in criminal and domestic-relations cases, Mrs. Sampson knew all the sordid, economic oppression of Chicago's South Side. But her experience convinced her that, once in court, the Negro got the same kind of justice as anybody else — at least in the North. Her education had all been in schools where most of the students were white, and the fact that she had suffered no bitter experiences helped convince her that racial equality in the United States can be achieved gradually.

In India, while on her world tour, she summed up her views in answer to a question as to whether Negroes have equal rights in America:

My answer is no, we do not have equal rights in all parts of the United States. But let's remember that 85 years ago Negroes in America were slaves and were 100 per cent illiterate. And the record shows that the Negro has advanced further in this period than any similar group in the entire world...

Does this mean that I am satisfied? Or that Negroes in the United States are satisfied? No, not by a long shot! We will never be satisfied until racial barriers are lifted, and we have full and complete integration. But we know this under a democracy, we have freedom and opportunity to better existing conditions.

Mrs. Sampson was appointed, of course, to represent the whole United States at the U.N., not merely the Negroes of the population. Yet she bears the added burden of the expectation by a large number of Negroes that somehow she must serve as an advocate of her race, even though this point of view is discouraged by such spokesmen as George S. Schuyler, columnist for the Pittsburgh "Courier," and Walter White. White said not long ago: "Her first duty hereafter is to demonstrate that she is at Lake Success not as a Negro representative but as an American who happens incidentally to be a Negro."

New Republic

Grooming For Off-Shoulder Frocks

By Margaret H. Frank

FASHION is nowadays bent on stripping your shoulders and arms for parties! Off-shoulder dresses highlight the contour of throat and shoulders; topless short and long evening gowns show up the slightest imperfections of neck, shoulders and upper arms in a relentless way. To wear these new fashions successfully, the skin texture of throat, shoulders and arms must match the complexion, upper arm and shoulder must be smoothed away by massage and packs, jaw and throat massage are necessary for most women and neck massage is essential.

Many women whose faces are obviously cared for and nicely made-up seem unaware of their shabby throat. Packs and massage are just as important for throat and neck as they are for the face and all face-massage should end at the base of the throat and not at the jaw line. Elbows can be an eyesore in sleeveless dresses, especially if the skin is rough and discoloured. The best way of dealing with them is to first use sandpaper, and then rub in a really emollient cream or baby oil.

Face packs are useful to recondition the skin texture and to improve the colour of your throat, arms and shoulders. Fine oatmeal or simple flour mixed to a paste with milk to which you add some drops of oil and, if the pores are enlarged, some drops of lemon juice. To use it efficiently you must first wash your throat, shoulders and arms with plenty of hot water and a good complexion soap. Spread on the pack thickly, leave for ten to fifteen minutes and when the pack is dry, soften it with tepid water, rinse off thoroughly, then apply a good foundation cream and powder, a shade brighter than your face powder.

Spring Has Really Come

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

IT'S been spring all winter, and we haven't dared admit it; but now that it's mid-March one should be optimistic and take a picnic basket out for lunch. For my own family I find it as quick to cook dinner over a campfire as to prepare it at home, and it offers a delightful relaxation from the kitchen and fun for the kids. Plan a menu that is easy to cart and quick to cook. Then take the minimum of dishes, and walk out to the nearest field. We always manage to find enough firewood, and every one gets a job either stoking or cooking or getting in the way.

Here's an easy campfire lunch:

Fried fish or Fillet Shashlik
Fried Onions
Baked Potatoes
Dill Pickles
Bread or Crackers and Cheese
Tea or Coffee
Oranges.

For this you'll want to take along frying fat and a frying pan to do the fish in (don't forget a shaker of salt and pepper mixed). I usually take along a plain toaster: it's handy to put the pan on and later is just the thing on which to melt the cheese and toast the crackers. The onions are there not only for taste, but for their tantalizing smell as they fry over an open fire.

Fillet Shashlik is simply made. Cut the fillet into quarters, season with salt and pepper, run onto a spit or wire, dip in oil and broil over the hot embers.

Of course you'll do the cooking with the wind in your back: so the smoke won't get in your eyes. Get a good bed of coals and keep little chips blazing over it: your dinner will cook quickly and well. The fish should be sliced thickly beforehand and fried in very hot fat.

Don't make the mistake of tossing your potatoes right into the fire: they make messy eating later. I scrub them up at home and put them in tins. Put the cans into the fire and your potato bakes clean and flavourful.

The cheese on the crackers or bread melts easily over hot coals, and is a delicious satisfying dessert. I take prepared coffee and then warm it up over the campfire.

If you are more ambitious, you might care to do a dish of macaroni and cheese over the campfire: nothing tastes as good when you get ravenously hungry with all the good cooking smells. Boil up the water and when it is bubbling violently, put in the macaroni and add salt. When done add tomato sauce if you wish or (if you have it) a clove of garlic. Put in the grated yellow cheese only after you've taken the macaroni off the fire.

Some people like less work and more play at a picnic. They'll want the campfire for atmosphere and to heat the coffee, but will prefer their lunch on a checkered cloth and out of a picnic basket. For such as these, I recommend hearty sandwiches with yellow cheese almost as thick as the bread itself; in a jar have cole slaw (cabbage salad) with thick mayonnaise. Bring along that tin of rationed sardines. Have red radishes, dill pickles, olives. You'll need your plastic plates and the kitchen forks.

In the old days, we made Hunter's Stew on a picnic. This consisted of every kind of vegetable put to boil in a big pot; macaroni was added, and of course meat. It also makes a very good dish with fish instead of meat. In preparing this treat, be sure to put in first the vegetables that take longest to cook, (such as carrots) and the quick ones after (such as potatoes). Naturally the macaroni will go in at the very last. You'll need to bring along soup plates and a spoon, but nothing else, for this one course will do you for the day. But have plenty of it! And don't be afraid of adding bay leaves, curry, onion, and garlic.

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THE SOVIET EXPERIMENT

THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION, 1917-1923. By E.H. Carr. Macmillan, London, pp.430. 25/-.

By Andrew Boyd

Professor Carr's new book (which, though complete in itself, is intended as the first volume of a history of Soviet Russia), is undoubtedly the finest study of the Russian Revolution to have appeared in the west so far. This is high praise but it is not lightly given. The author has had the good fortune to have been given free access to the enormous mass of source-material which exists in American libraries as well as to all the resources of his own country in preparing this work; and it is in consequence outstandingly well documented. But such a plethora of material might well have swamped a less able scholar: it is Professor Carr's grasp of fundamentals, breadth of vision, industry and capacity for translating clear thinking into clear writing which make "The Bolshevik Revolution" a classic work.

In form the book is not so much a chronological account of the Revolution as a series of historical essays on its salient aspects. Part I outlines the history of the various revolutionary movements at work in Russia during the second half of the nineteenth century and their influence on the culminating upheaval of 1917. The author points out that for centuries past there have been two chief schools of thought in Russia, the first taking the view that the country was an integral part of Europe which would in time catch up with west European development, and the second maintaining that the Eastern Slavs had a separate identity and should create a new society of their own.

Synthesis of Outlook

The latter view was fairly widely held in the 19th century, but most of its later adherents were little more than revolutionary idealists who fell an easy prey to their opponents. Chief among these opponents were the Mensheviks, who were purely western in outlook, and the Bolsheviks who under Lenin's leadership evolved a form of Marxist philosophy which, though of western origin, was modified to suit contemporary Russian conditions and aspirations. It was this synthesis of two formerly opposed policies allied to a capacity for forcing the pace which gained Lenin his final victory and committed him to the almost superhuman task of making "a direct translation from the most backward to the most advanced forms of political and economic organization."

National Minorities

In Part II Professor Carr outlines and analyses the Soviet constitution, showing the stages of its evolution from a temporary to a permanent dictatorship ruled by Politburo and party and having no distinction between the functions of the executive and the legislature. Part III is concerned with the history of national minorities in the Soviet Union. This is a fascinating subject which has been unaccountably neglected by historians. Under the Czarist empire most of the "nations" on Russia's boundaries tended to regain their independence; but they were gradually brought back into the Soviet fold, at first as nominally self-governing republics whose independence was then sapped from within.

The history of this process is illuminating for it is becoming increasingly apparent that exactly the same methods are now being used to undermine the nominal independence of the Balkan satellite states today. Whether Poland, Czechoslovakia and their fellow satellites will prove harder nuts to crack than the backward communities of Caucasia and Turkestan is a question which only time can answer.

Students of Dr. De Meranda's ceramics class at the Israel Goldstein Youth Aliya Farm at Katamon, Jerusalem, are shown removing pottery from their kiln. Photo by Herz

SPRINGTIDE AND WRITERS

By Olivia Manning

THE most desolating English winter in living memory is at last drawing to its close. Added to the bitter cold there has been the coal shortage; added to the wettest February for 70 years there has been the appalling rise in the cost of shoe repairs; added to the depression created by wars and rumours of wars and fear of war there has been the smallest meat ration yet. It has seemed there is no way in which we can turn to bolster our morale; we have been cold, wet, hungry and anxious; prices rise under our very noses; we are promised increased income-tax, more serious shortages than we have known before and all round sacrifices for the rearmament programme — and, yet, last week, people were smiling. Why? Because for the first time this year the sense of spring was in the air.

It was still cold but the sun shone and even the cold was less like a meat cleaver and more like an electric current. When we got to the park we found it crowded as it is in summer — and, most wonderful of all, the crocuses were breaking through the green of the grass like little spears of pure gold. People, as they paused to look at them, could not any longer keep their worried faces stiff and unfriendly — a smile broke through and it was like the breaking of an ice-bound river.

Late Arrivals

How is this new hope being reflected in the world of books? Well ... One can only say that most of the books being published at the moment were really listed for the dead of winter. Those Eumenides of the publishing world — paper shortage, fuel cuts and labour troubles — have been dogging one book after another, holding up the setting, the proofs, the binding (that notorious bottleneck!) while the wretched writer has waited and waited and become convinved that the Third World War would wipe out his reading-public before it even had a chance to open his latest work. A book may be deathless, but if the human race is wiped out, what good the book lingering on? I write with particular feeling as my new novel was listed for April, and I have not yet had proofs. "Oh, I do hope," I said to my publisher, "it does not get pushed into the summer; nothing sells in the summer." "That's not true," said my publisher, "We often publish Mr. Nevil Shute in the summer — and his last novel sold 165,000 copies." I could have wept.

New Novels

But some books have been fortunate enough to ride down fate; and there are several interesting novels this year for those who still believe the English novel did not end with "Finnegan's Wake." Two of the younger novelists of established reputation, Miss Elizabeth Taylor and Mr. P. H. Newby, have just brought out new works. Mr. Newby's *A Season In England* (Cape, 10/6d.) is set partly against a Cairo background. I have not yet read it but I know that Mr. Newby's knowledge of Cairo and his remarkable ability to recreate an atmosphere should make this a book of particular interest to Middle East readers. Miss Taylor's novel is sensitive and nostalgic and very much the sort that women love and sigh over. One of the successes of the publishing season has been John Lehmann's republication of *English Stories From New Writing* which has confounded those who say short stories cannot sell, by selling exceptionally well.

Students Sell Poetry

Poetry is, as always, the main sufferer from these penniless times and a number of poetry lovers have been called to the bedside in a last, desperate attempt to save its life. Blood transfusions of enthusiasm have been given but with no reassuring results so far. The sale of the new poems of one well-known poetess was 250 copies, of another 300. A group of Cambridge undergraduates came out into the streets last Saturday and standing beside the barrow-boys, sold a new poetry magazine called "Oasis." By force of personality and that irresistible confidence which students possess they sold 1,100 of the 2,000 copies printed. In the evening the poems were published in the Union.

Two new volumes of poetry I would like to see sold with this vigour are Valentin Iremonger's *Reservations* (Macmillan 6/-.) and Monk Gibbon's *This Insubstantial Pageant* (Phoenix House 10/6d.) Both poets are Irishmen and both of a high lyrical quality.

The situation is such there is a danger that the book-buyer, if not the book-reader, will soon disappear altogether. With the lowering of incomes and the raising of prices, most people will simply depend on the circulating libraries for their reading. In an attempt to beat the inflation in book prices, Victor Gollancz is issuing a paper-covered edition of Margery Fry's *Arms Of The Law* at 8/6d. This book, had it apeared in the usual cloth binding, would have cost 16/-. If this experiment succeeds we may see more and more books appearing, as they do in France, in paper covers. It may seem a good idea but some of the gloss comes off when one realizes that should we wish to preserve a favourite, paper-bound book we will now have to pay something between £3 and £5 to have it bound. Better, perhaps, lay out the extra 8/- at the start.

IRISH IMPRESSIONS

THE DREAMING SHORE. By Olivia Manning, 15/-, Evans Brothers, Ltd. London. pp. 202.

The West Coast of Ireland, Olivia Manning's "Dreaming Shore," is known only to the more enterprising holiday maker. The author set out to travel the West from Glengarrif to Letterkenny and record what she gleaned on her journey. The result is an attractive scrapbook of legend, poetry (for who could write a book about Ireland without introducing poetry) and history. The book also contains a valuable guide to eating, sleeping and travelling in the west.

The author quotes Giraldus Cambrensis on Ireland, a country "separated from the rest of the world, and in some sort to be distinguished as another world," and it is in this spirit that she made her journey. In a pleasantly colloquial style she tells of the informality, the good fellowship of the country where the bars close for only one hour a day. Queues are regarded as an unwholesome English innovation and therefore suspect; rationing, too, is alien to the Irish who still maintain a healthy disrespect for institutions. But whilst she is appreciative of the frothy Irish wit and able very successfully to reproduce the lilting speech of the men of the West, Olivia Manning is alive to the naked beauty of the country.

This book, admirably illustrated with 25 photographs, conveys a most interesting picture of a generous people and a generous landscape.

JUNE ROSE

IN LIGHTER VEIN

MILK AND HONEY. By George Mikes. Drawings by Nicolas Bentley. Wingate, London & New York, pp.160. 7/6.

ISRAEL LAUGHS. By Paul Steiner. Drawings by A.L. Lowenzohn. Bloch, New York. pp.168. $2.75.

George Mikes, who came to England from Hungary in 1938 and went later to the States, has recorded his impressions in two amusing and highly successful books, "How to be an Alien," and "How to Scrape Skies." He now pays Israel the compliment of third place in the series, with some delightful drawings by Nicolas Bentley. He had obviously good connections as his sketches are, on the whole, well informed, with the exception perhaps of the pages on coins and weights. His satire is of the good-natured kind and some of the stories seem to impress the foreign reader to such an extent that even the august "Times Literary Supplement" printed in full one of the oldest chestnuts of the German Aliyah. Some of the observations on the political, economical and social scene are quite shrewd, for instance, the conclusion of the chapter "The Importance of being Kosher":

Building Worker as seen by Nicolas Bentley

"In Britain it is up to the government party to make our whole week grim and dreary; in Israel there is a fair division of work. Weekday gloom is Mapai's responsibility; Saturday gloom may be safely left to the Religious Group. They are pretty efficient."

The spelling of Hebrew words is on the whole correct, though it takes some imagination to discover behind the Faad Hahashom the venerable Vaad Kalashon.

The "Collection of Humour from the Jewish State" — the subtitle of "Israel Laughs" — is in a different street altogether. It is well known that nothing can make more boring reading than collections of jokes, the more so when a good many of them are of the "bearded" species.

Still, used in small doses, the collection is entertaining enough and readers, both here and abroad, will enjoy the many topical jests, for example, the story of the six-year old who asked the teacher who had just explained Hanukkah and the war of the Maccabees: "On which side were the Americans?"

PLONI

GLEANINGS OF FICTION

THE THIRD MAN. By Graham Greene. Heinemann, London. pp. 188. 6/.

Mr. Greene once wrote a short story, "The Basement Room," which Carol Reed turned into a film, under the title (appropriate to the changed plot) of "The Fallen Idol." This was a brilliant success and Mr. Reed asked the author for another script.

In the introduction to this book Mr. Greene tells us that he is unable to write a script straight off — he must first have the tale on paper in the form of a story. He wrote it and then only, together with Mr. Reed, evolved the famous film. Here its embryo, the original story, is published for the first time, together with a reprint of "The Basement Room." Mr. Greene could not write badly if he tried, and even though "The Third Man" is bare and sober in style, a mere scaffolding to hang the film on, it is a pleasure to read this efficient thriller for itself. For the film fan it is most interesting to compare film and story. "The Basement Room" is on a far higher level, a brilliant and delicate study of a child.

FASTER! FASTER! By Patrick Blair. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, pp.236.

Original in conception though no doubt influenced by Orwell, this first novel reads extremely well. It is an allegorical satire, but realistic enough to raise our hair and keep us spellbound until we have laid the book down. All the objections, obvious though they are, only come to mind afterwards.

An unspecified part of mankind in an unspecified country and an unspecified time, but very English in speech and habits, is travelling constantly on a strange train with a privileged class of luxury passengers and a wretched mass of workers. At last the masses revolt, cut the luxury coaches at the front off and cause them to crash, later killing all survivors. At once, however, a new ruling caste emerges ... "The new divisions would grow — a few would travel in luxury, for the majority there would be only ... the labour and the peril. Faster ... faster! Until life at the train's end became unbearable again ..."

A tragic book and a young writer to keep in mind.

THE COLONEL'S CHILDREN. By Jules Supervielle. Translated from the French by A. Pryce-Jones. Secker & Warburg. London. pp.160. 8/6.

This story, first published in Paris in 1926 and now translated, tells of a childless, fabulously rich South American, living in exile in Paris, who has collected five children, the motives being a charitable disposition and a longing for a family. Unfortunately, both he and the eldest waif fall in love with the latest acquisition, an adolescent girl. While the fosterfather holds himself in rigidly, both for the sake of the girl and of his excellent wife, the boy rapes his fostersister and is thrown out of the house. On board the boat in which the family later return to America, the boy is discovered as a sailor, and the two young people are re-united. In a fit of depression and pique rather than despair, the colonel drowns himself.

The narrative has a certain charm and is very French — or rather Latin, for Supervielle comes from Montevideo — in its matter-of-fact statement of events and thoughts, and in addition there is a fairytale touch that reminds one of Andersen and, at several removes, of Robert Nathan. But something is lacking in Supervielle which makes the other two convincing, even when they are absurd. Can it be heart?

YOU WERE THERE. By Caryl Brahms and S. Simon. Joseph, London, pp.304. 10/6.

This is the last book written by the famous collaborators, one of whom died before it was quite finished.

Like everything they ever wrote, it has a certain whimsical charm, and we mean all the implications the word has today, including the adversely critical. It is a sort of cavalcade of the first 40 years of this century, shown in the lives of the four Marrible brothers and sisters — the illegitimate offspring of four different mothers and of Marrible of Mafeking, a famous late-Victorian general, who on his deathbed acknowledges them and provides for them.

The book is as naughty as anything the two have written, and quite as harmless in essence. Pleasant and amusing reading, quickly got through and quickly forgotten. It deserves to be remembered, though, that the lady collaborator, a Jewess and "never ashamed of it" believes that "Zion was founded in 1927" — by Zion she means Mandatory Palestine. —*P.A.*

HEBREW BOOKSHELF
TALES OF THE PEOPLE

MI-SIPUREI HA'AM (Mipi Ha'am, Part, II), (From the Tales of the People). By Y.L. Peretz. Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Jewish literature has known few writers as versatile as Y.L. Peretz. Peretz, or Lucifer, as he sometimes chose to call himself, presents that strange combination of naiveté on the one hand and satirical bantering on the other. Poetry, drama, allegory, satire, fables and fairy-tales flowed from his pen in haphazard succession: Brilliant, impulsive, essentially romantic in nature, Peretz has used to good advantage almost every medium of literary expression.

Some of his best stories are to be found in his "Tales of the People." But in a new edition the chaff should be sifted from the wheat, and an undiscriminate collection of the complete series seems unwarranted.

Peretz has earned his place in Jewish classics by his masterly rendering of the spiritual aspirations of the Jew and his set of moral values. While such tales as the somewhat satirical *Halomo shel Melamed Litai* do not show him at his best, there are two themes in which Peretz cannot fail us—in his study of the *Nigun* (the Melody), and the *Neshama Yetera* (the divine spark in man) Peretz is unsurpassed. The story *Hamenagen* is arresting, and there is a deep sense of reality behind that great feat of imagination — *Shalosh Matanot* (Three Presents).

DVORAH RAKOVER

Guides To Politics And Sociology

LEXICON POLITI (Political Lexicon). By Shaul Gordon, Reuben Mass, Jerusalem. Mapa. pp.304.

This is a first effort in the Hebrew language to provide a small but compact encyclopaedia of the political state of the world at the half-century mark as reflected in political terminology.

The terms include the various political concepts, the names of countries, forms of government, international political organizations and the like, alphabetically arranged and treated as thoroughly as a single-volume work of this kind allows.

Unfortunately the work is marred by minor errors which should perhaps be attributed to careless editing rather than to poor research or command of subject. Thus the (British) Commonwealth of Nations is described on the very first page of text as occupying a quarter of the earth's surface. In reality, most of the earth's surface is water, and except for a classic effort in fiction no one has yet attempted to bring the oceans under one nation's dominion. There are bad spellings and transliterations throughout, and in one case the English name of a country is printed upside down. A new edition, carefully screened for these minor mishaps, should prove a useful political handbook for the Israel reader.

M. S.

RASHEI PRAKIM BESOCIOLOGIA (Outline of Sociology). By Morris Ginsberg. Translated by Joseph Ur. The Magnes Press, Jerusalem. pp.128.

This is a Hebrew translation of Professor Ginsberg's well-known "Sociology," an excellent introduction to this field of human inquiry. The author discusses not only such elementary matters as forms of social organization, but also raises some urgent problems concerned with the nature of human progress. Elementary tuition is thus masterly combined with ripe discussion.

Professor Ginsberg is very careful in drawing conclusions and avoids unfounded generalizations about the nature of social laws. The reader who expects to find some magic formula on the nature of social change and activity — on the pattern of racial theories, or of dialectical materialism — will be disappointed.

M. ROSHWALD

REMOVING TRADE BARRIERS

THE CUSTOMS UNION ISSUE. By Jacob Viner. Stevens, London. pp. 221. 20/-.

This is the concluding volume in a series called "Studies in the Administration of International Law and Organization" published by Messrs. Stevens for the Carnegie Trust in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Viner outlines the political, economic and legal aspects of customs unions throughout the past 300 years. It is a pity that the author's approach to a subject of such wide importance could not have been presented in a slightly less forbidding guise, but within the limits of a strictly academic study he has done his best to write in as readable a manner as possible.

The book is chiefly important for Dr. Viner's insistence on two points which tend to be misunderstood in the majority of discussions on the subject. Firstly, he argues convincingly that customs unions between two countries which have complementary economics will probably result in a move away from free trade rather than towards it. And secondly, he considers that though the formation of a customs union including most of Western Europe would contribute both to the economic recovery of the area and to a greater degree of international specialization of production, he can see no case for smaller unions. But in any case he thinks that it is too early yet to tell whether any genuine progress is being made towards a Western European union: "the difficulties in the way are formidable, and if progress is made it is certain — in the absence of a major political crisis — to be gradual rather than climactic."

Dr. Viner appends an exhaustive bibliography and a list of all the conventions and decrees concerning customs unions promulgated since the beginning of the 19th century, both of which will be invaluable to the student.

A. B.

Readers' Letters

MARK TWAIN LETTERS

To the Editor of The POST

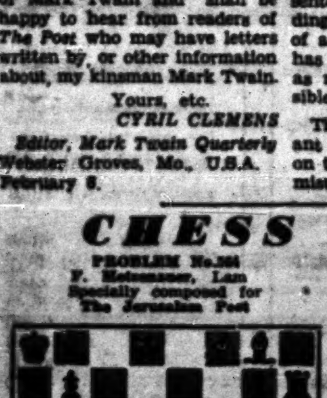
Sir,—I am editing the letters of Mark Twain and shall be happy to hear from readers of *The Post* who may have letters written by, or other information about, my kinsman Mark Twain.

Yours, etc.
CYRIL CLEMENS
Editor, Mark Twain Quarterly
Webster Groves, Mo., U.S.A.
February 8.

CHESS

MARCH 16, 1951

PROBLEM No.364
F. Heinemann, Lam
Specially composed for The Jerusalem Post



Mate in Three (9+16)

PROBLEM No.365
J.J. Burbach, Hilversum

White: Ke4; Qb7; Ba3; Ph8. (4)

Black: Kg8; Qh5; Re8, Rf8; Ba1, Ba8; Kt e7, Kt f7. (8)

Halfmate in Two.

SOLUTIONS

Problem 362 (Elizahi): 1. Kt b3 — 2.Kt:d4x; 1.—Kt d4 any 2.Rf8x; 1.—Kt:e6 2.B:h7x; 1.—Kt3 any 2. Qg8x; 1.—Kt e6 2.g4x.

Problem 359 (Mowry): 1. Kt d4 — 2.Rd1+; 1.—c6 Re8, R:a1, R:g1 2.R:g4. Rg-d1+, Qa6+, Bg6+.

SMYSLOV WINS CHIGORIN TOURNEY

Over half a million chess players took part in the mass Chigorin memorial tourneys. Grandmaster Vassily Smyslov won a well-deserved victory in the final masters' tourney in Leningrad, scoring 10 points out of 13 games, with only one loss to Kopylov.

Here is a brilliancy from the tourney won by the Leningrad champion:

GAME No.372

White: [illegible] Black: Taymanov

(12th round)

[illegible]

White resigns.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

[illegible] The match will consist of 24 games and he who first reaches 12.5 or 12 points will be declared winner. If this number of points is reached in less than 24 games, the remaining games will not be played. In the case of a draw issue the title will remain with Botvinnik. Botvinnik's second will be Grandmaster V. Ragosin, and Bronstein's, A. Konstantinopolski.

SOLVING-LIST

Problems No. 334 to 343

	Total	Solv.	Record
Maximum	25		
Bauman	[illegible]		182*
Fuchs	[illegible]		190*
Fucher	[illegible]		77
Rotter	[illegible]		187*
Alon	[illegible]		221*
Ben-Artzi	[illegible]		157*
Gabriel	[illegible]		135
Hillel	[illegible]		171*
Redlich	[illegible]		242*
Kiro	24		34
Wertheim	[illegible]		232*
Ben	[illegible]		[illegible]
Traub	15		15
Bernfreund	15		[illegible]
Bonner	6		24
Wallach	6		54
Lobman	[illegible]		105*
Shalish	[illegible]		[illegible]
Greenfeld	2		116

* Prize-winners.

Life and Letters

Gide's Testament

A week before André Gide died, he pronounced this "spiritual testament" to a group of writers in his flat in Paris:

In times when I feel that all that makes for the dignity, the honour, and the true value of man is in such great danger — so threatened on all sides — what we go on living for, what gives a reason to our life, is precisely the knowledge that there are some young people — however few and from whatever country — who do not sit back, who keep intact their moral and intellectual integrity and protest against every totalitarian slogan, every movement that seeks to bend, to control, to subjugate thought, to weaken the soul (for in the last analysis it is the soul that is in question); it is the knowledge that they are there, these young people, that they are alive, they, the salt of the earth; it is [illegible] our [illegible], we the old. It is that which permits me who am already [illegible] to face death without [illegible].

I believe in the value of the small number. I believe in the virtue of the minority. The world will be saved by the few.

Historical Research

A meeting of the Israel Historical Society took place in Jerusalem on March 7 in the presence of Mr. D. Remez, Minister of Education, and Dr. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice.

The chairman, Professor B.Z. Dinaburg, stressed the need for central archives for documents related to the history of the Jews, of Zionism, and of the Yishuv. Professor M. Schwabe, Rector of the University, announced that the University had allocated land for the archives' building. The aims of the society concerning the preservation of historical material, research work and the teaching of history were the subject of a number of resolutions.

Jewish Publication Society

Titles of books to be published by the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, during the coming 12 months, the 64th year of its existence, include a study on the Jews in the Civil War by B. W. Korn; a volume on American Jewish history by J.R. Marcus; a novel "Room for a Son" by R. D. Abrahams; and volumes on theology and philosophy by A. I. Heschel and W. Herberg.

Honour for Poet

Walter de la Mare, C.H. (born 1873), famous English poet, and already honorary doctor of four British universities, has been made an honorary doctor of letters of Oxford.

Book Centenaries

Books published in 1851 include Heinrich Heine's "Romanzero," "Scènes de la Vie de Bohème," by Henri Murger, and "The Stones of Venice," by Ruskin.

Story of an Oasis

JOURNEY TO SIWA. By Robin Maugham. With photographs by Dimitri Papadimou. Chapman & Hall, London. pp.120. 21/-.

Since time immemorial Siwa has attracted visitors from afar, and a good many of them have written down their impressions of the oasis in the Libyan desert. A bibliography of all that was printed about this curious settlement would fill a volume of quite respectable size. Even the present reviewer's notes go into dozens of titles, although he is interested merely in some minor aspects of the architecture of the place.

Nostalgia for the unspoiled oriental world (as proved in several books about the Levant and North Africa), a militant sympathy for the Arabs (as shown in his "Approach to Palestine") and an almost envious understanding of the Englishman abandoning the West and living as an Arab (as indicated, for instance, in a long abstract in the present volume) prepared Robin Maugham ideally for this journey. It is difficult to guess how long he remained in this oasis and although a couple of passages show a critical attitude, his stay was long enough to give him insight into the life of Siwans, but not long enough to make him lose sympathetic interest. The pictures are in perfect harmony with the tone of the book.

A sign of our times: this book, written by an Englishman and published by a London firm, was printed in Vienna.

L. A. M.

"COLIBRI"
Rehov Dizengoff 10 (Corner Khen Blvd.) 10
THE LENDING LIBRARY of Habimah District, Tel Aviv
offers the most recent novels in English, French, German.

LEARN HEBREW
at the Kadima School, 74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.
On Sunday, March 18, the following 3 intensive classes for beginners will commence:
1) 10-11 a.m. (five times a week)
2) 3.30-4.30 p.m. (five times a week)
3) 9-10 p.m. (twice a week)
There are a few vacancies.
Information and registration:
Sunday, March 18, and Monday, March 19, 9 a.m.—12 noon, 4-8 p.m., also for existing Hebrew & English classes of all grades.

The Search Bureau for Missing Relatives of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem is looking for:

JAKUBOWITZ or POLARSKY, Chya-Sara (Helena) (nee GOLDFARB), mother: Frimet, born Warsaw, 1912
KATZ-WAKERMAN, Rosa, daughter of Herman & Luise, Germany
LITWAK, Zundel, son of Isak, Pultusk
LEMM-SCHILLER, Sally, mother: Laura, Vienna
LEIBOWITZ, Hersh-Lazar, son of Hersh-Lazar & Fruma, Rumania
MORGENSTERN, Akiba (Karl), son of Moritz, Bielsko
NUSSENBAUM, Benek, Uscie
SMADJA, Fradji, Tunis
FISHMAN (nee Seidnstein), Malo, daughter of Simcha & Fruma, Cernauti
BLUMBERG, Yehoshua, immigrated 1947 from D.P. Camp "Wegscheid" originally from Hrubieszow
BEATUS, Fela, daughter of Moritz & Andzia, Kalisz
SHABATH, Gladys (nurse), father: Salisman, Basra, Iraq
GREENSPUN, Ozer, son of Mordehai & Zlata, born 1910 at Kishinev
GOLDFARB, Jacob, son of Joseph-Mendl & Chava, Wlodzimierz-Wolinsk
HERSHLIKOVITZ, Haim, Wielun (Poland)
HERSHKO, Bluma, daughter of Haim & Rivka, Bucharest
WIKINSKI, David (or GRUENSTEIN, Ephraim) immigrated from Munich
WITIEWSKI, Rivka, Kishinev
WITIEWSKI, Jacob, son of Eliezer, Kishinev
ZILBER, Shmuel, son of Nathan & Rivka, Plock

GOLDFARB, Frimet, her mother — 44434
WAKERMAN, Luise, her mother — 109232
WENGEL-LITWAK, Chana Rivka — 109061
WEISS, Maximilian — 109090
LEIBOWITZ, Fanni, his aunt in USA — 109256
LITTNER, Josef — 108702
RAINISCH, Rosa — 109400
SMADJA, Tauteo — 109452
GLASTHAL (nee Seidnstein), Miriam — 109349(a)
DIREKTOROWITZ, Hadassah — 109000
BIRNBAUM, Yerahmiel — 109099
KHOURI, Isaac — 109002
WEINSTEIN, David — 108754
GOLDFARB, Abraham, his brother — 108733
[illegible] (Joseph) — 109312
HERSHKO, [illegible], her brother — [illegible]
MOSKOVITZ, [illegible] — 109045
BURDMAN, [illegible] — 97737
BURDMAN, [illegible] — 97737
BROD, [illegible] — 109[illegible]

Applying to the Search Bureau P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem, please quote our file number.

OPENING OF THE HOTEL
DOLPHIN HOUSE
Shavei Zion on Sea
on April 12, 1951
Applications for the following positions are invited:
1. First Cook
2. Head waiter or waitress
Please write immediately with references to DOLPHIN HOUSE, P.O.B. [illegible], TEL AVIV.